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Hewitson

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EXOTIC BUTTERFLIES,

BEING

ILLUSTRATIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

WITH COLOURED DRAWINGS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

BY

WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, PATERNOSTER ROW.

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1857-61

641D



ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
NEW SPECIES
OF
EXOTIC BUTTERFLIES,

SELECTED CHIEFLY FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF

W. WILSON SAUNDERS AND WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.

BY
WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.

VOL. II.

JOHN VAN VOORST, LONDON.

1857—1861.



LONDON: WOODFALL AND KINDER, PRINTERS, ANGEL COURT, SKINNER STREET.

INTRODUCTION.

THE author's sole object in the production of this work has been to leave behind him correct pictorial representations of the exquisite things which have been to him a joy through life. He believes that there is nothing higher or more worthy of his ambition than the simple child-like study of the works of his and their Creator. He believes each species in itself perfect and as it first came from the hands of the Creator; and if he could believe in the transmutation of species or that there was one grain of truth in the chaotic jumble of Mr. Darwin, his life-long pleasure and occupation would be taken from him. He has himself experienced so much pleasure in identifying from a good figure any species which descriptions have failed to elucidate, that, encouraged by his own experience and the kind aid of his friend, Mr. Wilson Saunders, who bears half the loss sustained in its publication, he is induced to proceed with a third volume. At the commencement of this work, ten years ago, the study of the Diurnal Lepidoptera had been so much neglected that our collections were crowded with undescribed species; except in England, where the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera" had just been brought to a conclusion, scarcely anything had been done of late years towards their illustration. Since then much has been done. Dr. Boisduval has described the butterflies of California; M. Lucas several species in the "Revue et Magasin de Zoologie;" Dr. Felder has described and figured numerous species; M. Menetries has published a Catalogue of the Lepidoptera in the Imperial Museum of St. Petersburg; Horsfield and Moore have described and illustrated the Butterflies in the collection of the East India Museum; 412 new species (with 790 figures) have been given in this work, and yet numbers of species (not less than 500) remain unnamed. Mr. Wallace is still exploring the New Guinea group of islands, and abundant materials are accumulated from which to select illustrations for our third volume. The author cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing his sincere thanks to those who have so kindly aided him during the publication of this work; to Dr. Gray for the facilities of access which have been

given him over the collection of the British Museum; to Dr. Boisduval, to Mr. Bates, and to Mr. Wallace, whose collections he has had access to as freely as if they were his own.

CORRECTIONS.

Pieris Eliada is the male of Cramer's P. Liberia.

Pieris Cycinna has been incorrectly printed P. Concinna in the description.

Cycinna is the name by which the author wishes it to be known.

Leptalis Antherize, of Boisduval, is L. Fortunata of Lucas (Annals Soc. Entom., 3rd Series, Vol. II., Plate 3.)

Messarar Maonites is P. Lampetia of Cramer, Plate 349.

N.B.—An Index is given, by which the binder will be enabled to arrange the Plates, as in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera."

A second Index, alphabetically arranged, is given for the benefit of those who will take the trouble to number the Plates (from 1 to 60) and the letterpress (from 1 to 120), after the book has been arranged by the first Index.

N.B.—On append un Index par lequel le relieur peut arranger les planches de la même manière qu'en "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera."

On append un second Index, arrangé alphabétiquement, pour servir à ceux qui veulent mettre les nombres aux planches (1 à 60), et aussi au texte (1 à 120), après qu'on aura arrangé le livre par l'aide du premier Index.

OATLANDS, WALTON-ON-THAMES,

Sept. 13, 1861.

PAPILIONIDÆ.
PAPILIO. III.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1858.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

7. PAPILIO WALLACEI 8. PAPILIO ONESIMUS.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PAPILIO. III.

PAPILIO WALLACEI. 7.

UPPERSIDE dark green-brown, with numerous white spots. Anterior wing crossed longitudinally at the middle by a macular band of nine unequal spots, decreasing in size towards the apex. The first spot (which is on the inner margin) and part of the second bright green; the others white; a line of bright green at the base; six narrow spots within the cell, two just beyond the cell, one beyond these near the costal margin, and a row of small spots between the central band and the outer margin all white. Posterior wing light brown from the base to beyond the middle, the cell crossed by a lunular spot of bright green, which joins the band of the anterior wing. A round black spot within the cell at its lower end. A lunular white spot between the subcostal nervules.

UNDERSIDE light brown. Anterior wing as above, except that there is a band of light brown across the middle of the cell; that the end of the cell is lilac, and that there is a longitudinal band of the same colour, below the central band, divided by black spots which connect the spots of the central band with the small spots described above. Posterior wing with two spots of bright green near the base, separated by a band of blue-black, marked with two crimson spots. A lunular lilac spot near the end of the cell, and beyond it a row of black spots, one between each nervule, the lower end of each spot marked with white. The inner margin gray.

Expan. 4 in. Hab. New Guinea.

In the Collection of Mr. Wallace.

PAPILIO ONESIMUS. 8.

UPPERSIDE white. Anterior wing, with the margins, the nervures, and lines between these nervures near the apex, brown. Part of the cell and the lower portion of the wing clouded with brown atoms. Posterior wing dark brown from below the middle, lightest where the nervules cross, darkest (forming large oval spots) between the median nervules; crossed by a row of lunular spots parallel to the outer margin, the two nearest the apex bright orange, the one at the anal angle orange-yellow, the rest slightly tinted with the same colour.

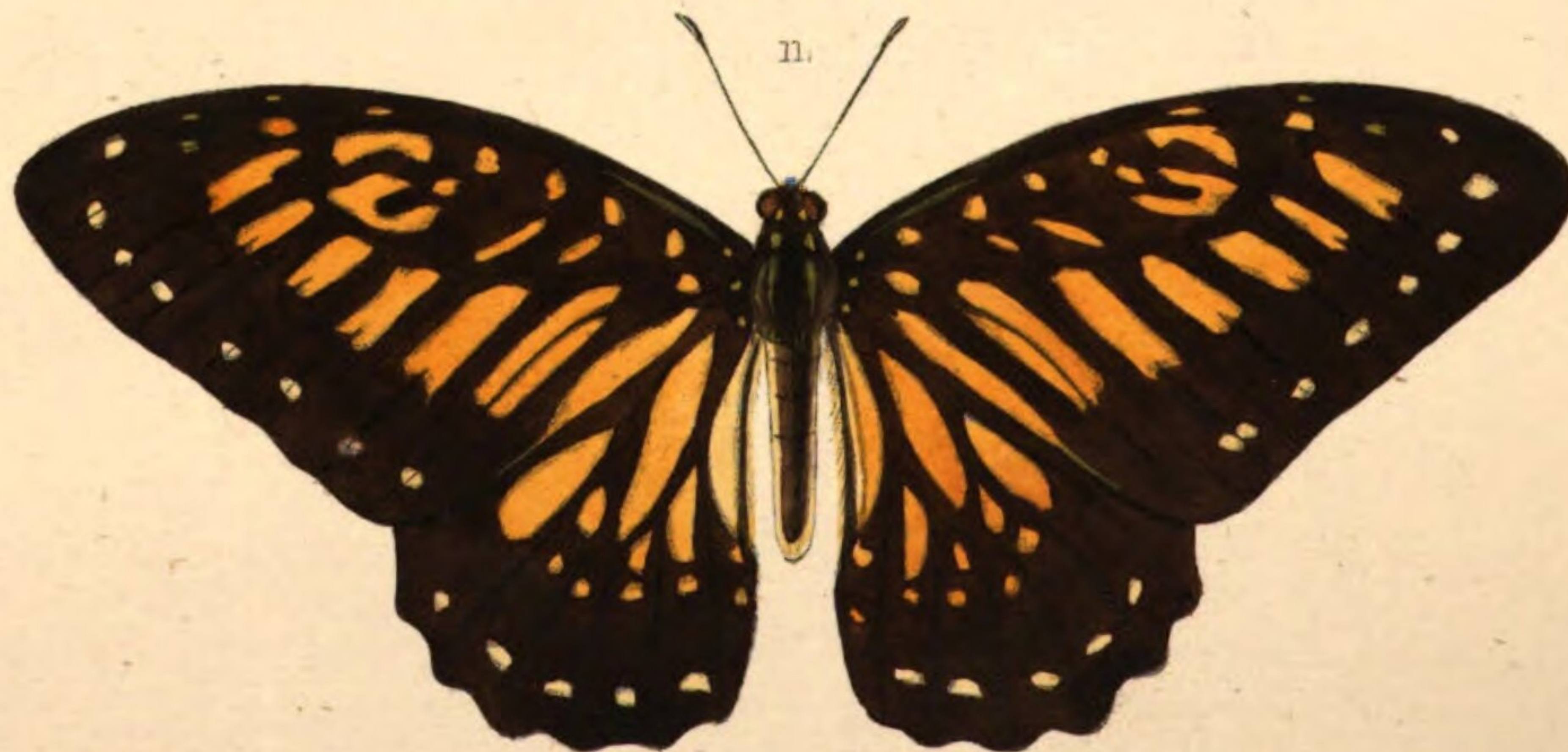
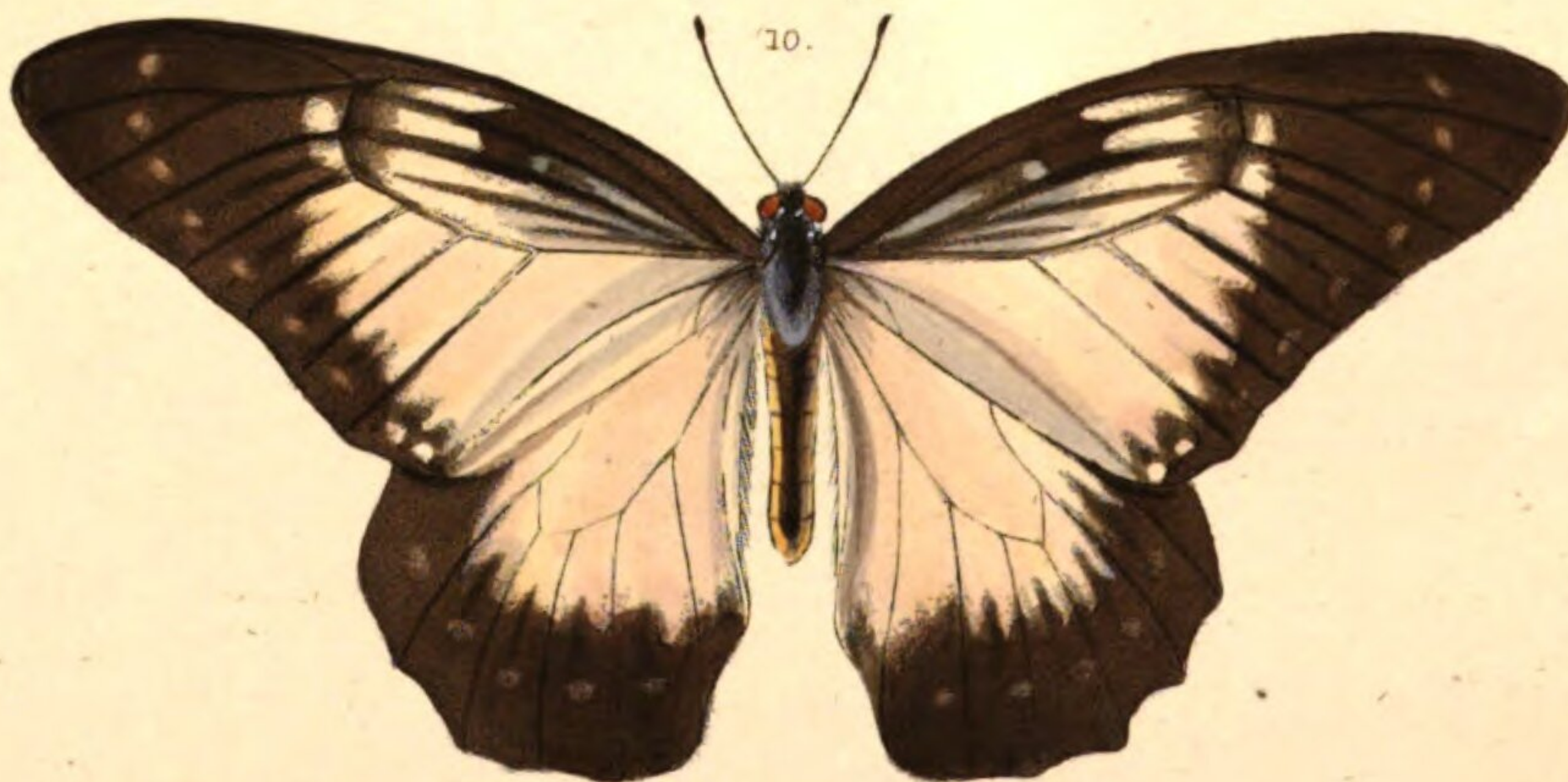
UNDERSIDE differs only in having the dark brown oblong spots between the median nervules and the space next to them of a blue-black, marked with lunules of light blue atoms.

Expan. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Guinea.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This and the preceding species—which I have given myself the pleasure of naming after its energetic discoverer, Mr. Wallace—are from New Guinea, and form part of the finest collection of insects which has, perhaps, ever reached us from the East. Many species which have only been known to us in England by the figures in the French Voyages, and many more which have never before been seen in Europe, will now enrich our collections; and I am sure that all who derive pleasure from the sight of these beautiful things will join me in expressing our obligation to Mr. Wallace for the delight he has afforded us.

PAPILIONIDÆ.
PAPILIO. IV



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1859

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

9. PAPILIO SLATERI ♀.
10. PAPILIO ENCELADES 11. PAPILIO DEUCALION

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PAPILIO. IV.

P. SLATERI. 9.

P. Slateri, Boisd. Mss.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown. Anterior wing dark brown. Three spots of light blue within the cell. Beyond the cell, and diverging from it, nine linear longitudinal spots of the same colour, each spot placed between two nervules. Posterior wing rufous-brown, with an orange spot at the anal angle margined above with black.

UNDERSIDE, rufous-brown; one spot only within the cell; the said spot and the linear spots between the nervules, of a dirty white, and obscurely marked. Posterior wing with a white spot at the base, and some indistinct spots of white in pairs, between the median nervules.

Female differs in having the anterior wings much broader, more rounded at the apex, and without spots. The posterior wing with two rows of indistinct white spots, in pairs, between the median nervules near the outer margin. On the underside both wings are of a uniform rufous-brown, without a spot, except that the two rows of spots on the posterior wing, described above, are here united and form distinct hastate spots pointing inwards.

Expan. $3\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Borneo.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species is readily known from *P. Paradoxus*, to which it bears a considerable resemblance, by the singular orange spot at the anal angle of the posterior wing.

P. ENCELADES. 10.

P. Encelades, Boisd. Spec. Gen., page 376.

UPPERSIDE. Male with both wings from the base to beyond the middle white ; the rest brown, crossed by a row of indistinct white spots, parallel to and near the outer margin. Anterior wing with the nervules, the costal margin, four longitudinal lines within the cell, and part of the space between them, brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is lighter, that there is a line of brown in the cell of the posterior wing, that the nervures are more clearly marked, and the submarginal spots of both wings more distinct.

Expan. $4\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

P. DEUCALION. 11.

P. Deucalion, Boisd. Spec. Gen., page 375.

UPPERSIDE. Female dark brown, with numerous orange-yellow spots. Anterior wing yellow at the base. A small round spot near the base, nine or ten spots within the cell, and beyond the cell diverging from it, placed longitudinally between the nervures, a row of seven spots. The first (near the costal margin) small and round, the rest oblong and large (the last bifid), and two minute spots on the costal margin, all yellow.

Posterior wing with three large longitudinal spots near the base, followed by four smaller spots, which are again followed by four minute spots. Both wings with a submarginal row of small spots all yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are three small round spots at the base of the posterior wing, and lunular spots on the outer margin.

Expan. $4\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and A. R. Wallace.

The three butterflies of the plate have not been figured before. *P. Encelades* and *Deucalion* are amongst the many rare and new species captured by Mr. Wallace, who says that he is "pretty sure" that they are sexes of one species.

PAPILIONIDÆ.
PAPILIO. V.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1861.

Printed by Muller & Walton.

12. PAPILIO XENARCHUS.
13. PAPILIO GRATIANUS 14. 15. PAPILIO EPENETUS.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PAPILIO. V.

PAPILIO XENARCHUS. 12.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with the costal margin beyond its middle, a submarginal band of round and oval spots, and some minute spots on the outer margin, from its middle to the anal angle, all green-white. Posterior wing with a broad submarginal band of six carmine spots, oblong, except the spot near the anal angle, the outer margin spotted with white.

UNDERSIDE brown, the submarginal spots of the anterior wing very obscure. Posterior wing with two spots at the base, and a submarginal band of seven lunular and quadrate spots, all crimson, the margin as above, spotted with white.

Expan. $3\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This beautiful species is nearly allied to P. Choridamas.

PAPILIO GRATIANUS. 13.

UPPERSIDE black, the margins spotted with white. Anterior wing semitransparent, the base, the margins and nervures black: the middle of the costal margin with a large grey-green spot divided into three by the nervures, and marked with two white spots. Posterior wing crossed below the middle by a curved band of carmine spots, three near the anal angle large and united, the other three small and apart.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is no grey round the white spots on the inner margin of the anterior wing.

Expan. $3\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PAPILIO EPENETUS. 14, 15.

UPPERSIDE black, the margins with lunular pale yellow spots, unusually large on the posterior wing. Anterior wing lighter from the middle to the apex.

UNDERSIDE dark brown, both wings lighter brown from the middle to the outer margin. Anterior wing irrorated with white at the end of the cell: crossed from the end of the cell to the anal angle by a curved band of four pale yellow bifid spots. Posterior wing crossed below the middle by two approximating curved macular bands, each of seven spots—those forming the first band (nearest the base) triangular, carmine, and bordered with black; those of the second band, pale yellow.

Expan. $3\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Forest of Cinchona.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

Nearly allied in form to *P. Idæus* (*P. Evander* of Hubner's Sammlung). In colour it bears considerable resemblance to *P. Oxynius*.

PIERIDÆ.

PIERIS. III.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1860.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

17. 18. PIERIS CARDENA.
19. PIERIS TEMENA. 20. 21. 22. PIERIS ARUNA.

PIERIDÆ.

PIERIS. III.

PIERIS CARDENA. 17, 18.

UPPERSIDE white. Anterior wing, with the apical half black deeply indented inwardly ; one of the indentations inclosed so as to form a cordate spot. A band of three white spots across the apex. Posterior wing with black hastate marks on the outer margin at the termination of the nervures ; connected and forming a continuous band near the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the apex, beyond the band of white spots, is grey. Posterior wing yellow ; the nervures distinct and black ; the outer margin broadly grey, bordered inwardly by a zigzag black line.

Expan. $2\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Borneo.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PIERIS TEMENA. 19.

UPPERSIDE. Male white. The nervures and base of the wings grey. Anterior wing, with the apex, the costal margin near it, the outer margin to the anal angle, and the nervures as they approach the outer margin, black. Posterior wing near the outer margin broadly grey. The margin and the nervures near it black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black, with numerous white spots. Two longitudinal spots from the base to the middle, a small spot between them and the inner margin grey. A band of three oblong spots near the costal margin beyond the middle, and a submarginal band of seven spots (the middle one minute) ; those near the apex yellow, the others white. Posterior wing orange-yellow. The costal margin at its base yellow. An oblong spot of carmine near the costal margin, from its base to beyond its middle, bordered with grey ; the outer margin broadly black, dentated inwardly, traversed by a band of orange-yellow spots.

Expan. $2\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Lombock.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PIERIS ARUNA. 20, 21, 22.

♂ *Pieris Aruna*, Boisd. }
 ♀ *Pieris Bajura*, Boisd. } *Faune de l'Océan Pacifique.*

UPPERSIDE. Male bright orange. Anterior wing, with the costal margin, the apex (broadly), the outer margin to the anal angle nearly, and the nervures where they touch it, black. Posterior wing, with the outer margin and the nervures as they approach it, black.

UNDERSIDE black. Anterior wing with an indistinct spot of white at the end of the cell. Irrorated with white near the inner margin. Posterior wing purple-black, the base yellow. A small spot near the base, and a large one towards the middle, scarlet.

Female black. The base of the wings (on the posterior wing, nearly to the middle) light yellow. Anterior wing with a quadrate white spot chiefly within the cell. Underside with the anterior wing as above, except that the base is black, and there is a transverse band of very indistinct white spots beyond the middle. Posterior wing as in the male, except that the large central spot is yellow.

Expan. $3\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. New Guinea.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and A. R. Wallace.

The very beautiful examples from which the figures in the Plate are copied, have been kindly lent me from the Collection of Mr. Wallace.

PIERIDÆ.

PIERIS. IV.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1861.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

23. 26. PIERIS CYCINNA.
24. 25. PIERIS OCINA

27. 28. PIERIS ELIADA.
29. 30. PIERIS CELESTINA.

PIERIDÆ.

PIERIS. IV.

PIERIS CONCINNA. 23, 26.

UPPERSIDE. Male glaucous. Both wings with the outer margins black; broadest on the anterior wing and dentated inwardly. Anterior wing with the costal margin near the apex also black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing light green-yellow, clouded, the outer margin broadly brown. Posterior wing bright yellow, the outer margin brown.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Guinea.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PIERIS OCINA. 24, 25.

UPPERSIDE. Female white. The outer margins black. Anterior wing with the outer margin broadly black. The costal margin near the base grey, towards the apex black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, but slightly tinted with yellow. The posterior wing bright orange.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Guinea.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

It is very probable that this butterfly, which I have preferred at present to consider as a distinct species, is the female of *P. Concinna*. The only reason for not placing it in that position is that the colour of the underside is much more vivid, a character not in accordance with the female of any other species of *Pieris* with which I am acquainted.

PIERIS ELIADA. 27, 28.

UPPERSIDE. Male glaucous. The base of the anterior wing and the whole surface of the posterior wing irrorated with black. Anterior wing with the outer margin narrowly bordered with black. Posterior wing with a minute black spot at the end of each nervure where it touches the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing grey-green, the apex and part of the outer margin yellow. Posterior wing yellow.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Batchian.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This is probably the male of Cramer's *P. Liberia*, but for the reason which I have stated above I have preferred to keep it distinct for the present. Mr. Wallace, on his return home, will very likely be able to decide the question.

PIERIS CELESTINA. 29, 30.

Pieris Celestina. *Boisd. Faune de l'Océanie*, p. 46. *Species Gen.* p. 484.

UPPERSIDE. Female grey-blue. Anterior wing with the apex and part of the outer margin black dentated inwardly and preceded by three or four black spots; the nervures connecting the said spots with the outer margin also black. Posterior wing with the outer margin spotted with black at the end of the nervures between the apex and the middle of the wing.

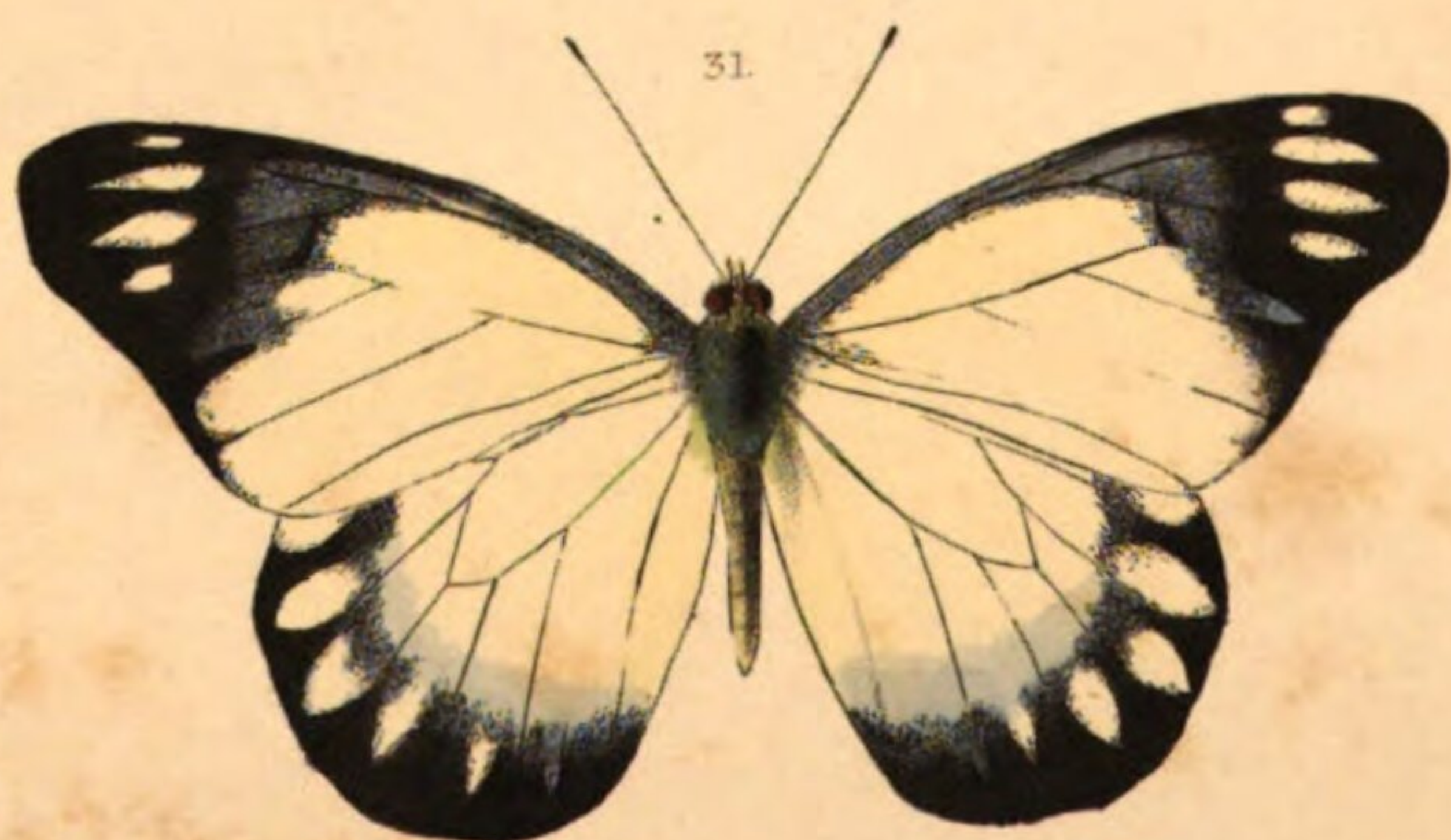
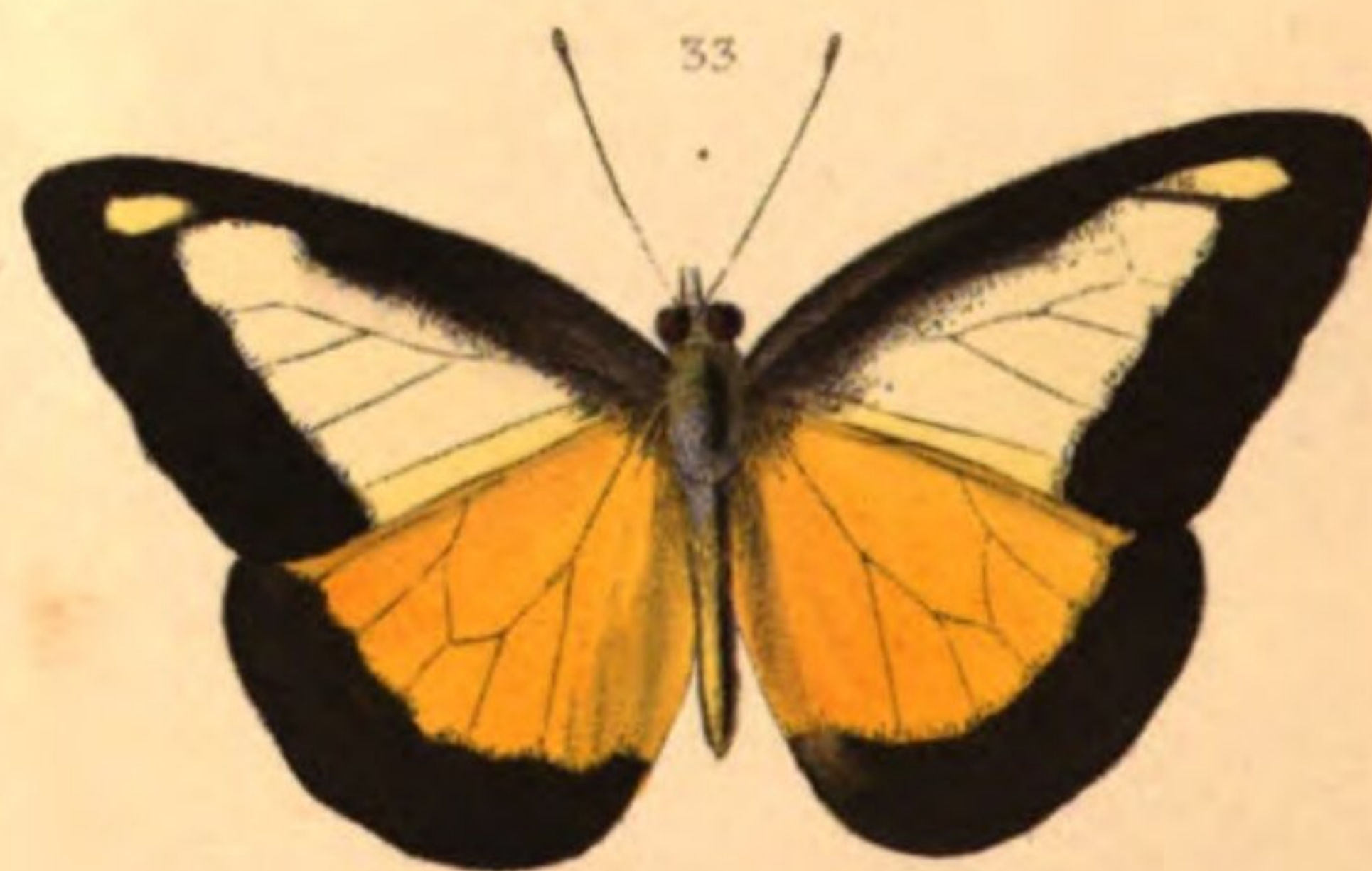
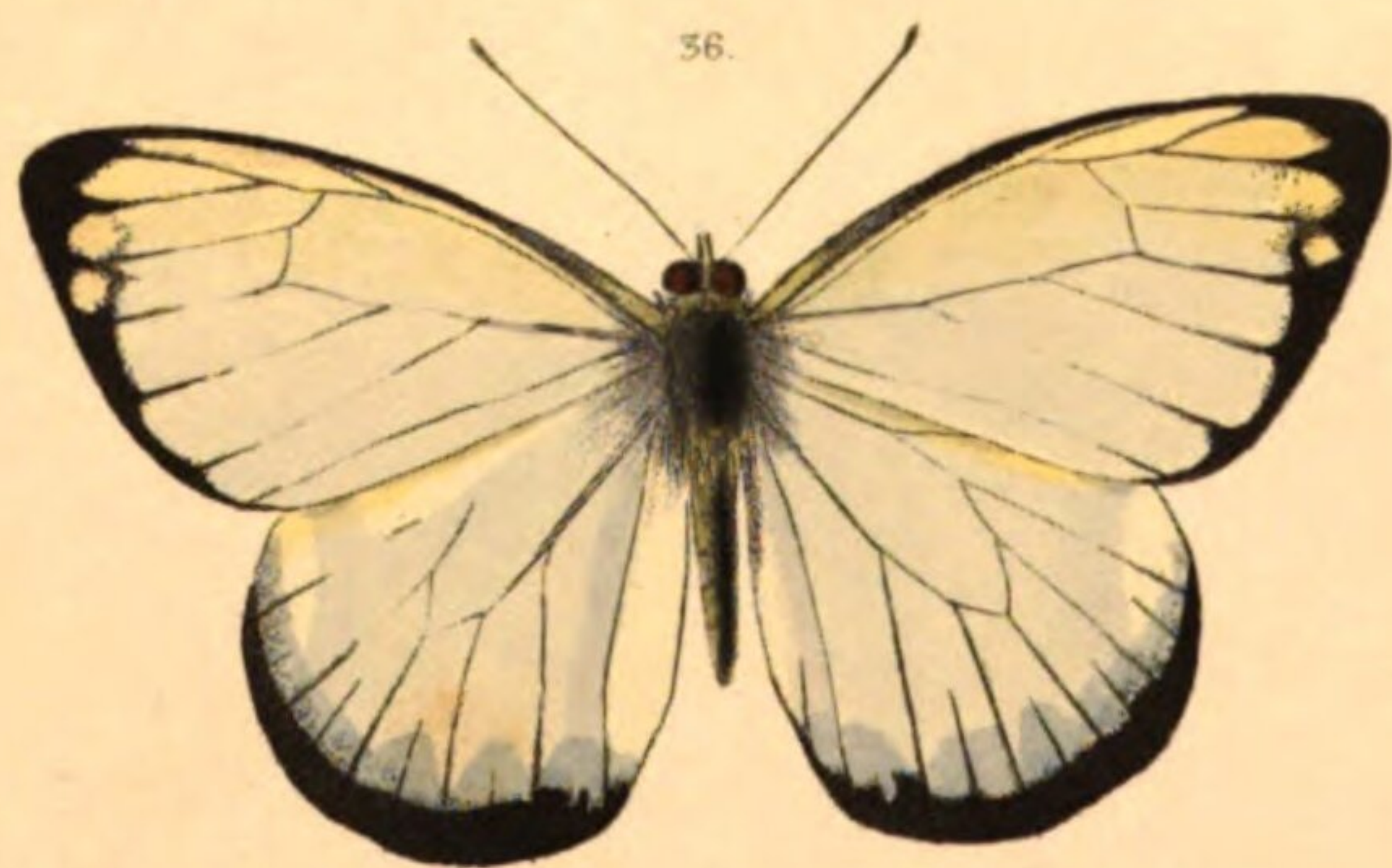
UNDERSIDE pink-white. The base of the anterior wing, and the abdominal fold of the posterior wing yellow. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by an indistinct band of grey-brown. Posterior wing with the base of the costal margin orange.

Expan. 3 in. Hab. New Guinea.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Dr. Felder, in his "*Lepidopterorum Amboinensium*," has described another species closely allied to those of the plate, but with the underside of the posterior wing of a uniform brown.

PIERIDÆ.
PIERIS. V



W. C. Hewitson, del et lith. 1861

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton

31. 32. PIERIS THEMIS.
33. PIERIS NEPHELE.

34. PIERIS DURIS.
35. 36. PIERIS ECHIDNA.

PIERIDÆ.

PIERIS. V.

PIERIS THEMIS. 31, 32.

Pieris Themis. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Male white. The apical half of the anterior wing, and the outer margin of the posterior wing broadly black—intersected with ill-defined, indistinct, oval white spots. Anterior wing with the costal margin dark grey.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the black of the margins is much more defined, and the white submarginal spots large and distinct in their outline. That the anterior wing has, besides, a spot of white within the others; that the posterior wing is of a bright yellow, and that the oval spot nearest the apex is slightly tinted with yellow.

Expan. 3 in. Hab. Philippine Islands.

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and Dr. Boisduval.

PIERIS NEPHELE. 33.

Pieris Nephee. Boisd. MS.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing white with its inner margin yellow. The costal and outer margins broadly black, marked near the apex with an oblong white spot. Posterior wing orange-yellow with the outer margin broadly black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are paler, and the spot at the apex of the anterior wing yellow.

Female differs from the male greatly in the form of the anterior wing. On the upperside both wings are white with the outer margins very broadly black; the nervures where they join the margin also black. On the underside it does not differ from the male in colour; the spot near the apex of the anterior wing is larger and bifid. Both wings have some submarginal spots of grey-white.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Philippine Islands.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PIERIS DURIS. 34.

UPPERSIDE. Male white, anterior wing with the costal and outer margins narrowly bordered with black except at the apex, where it is wider. Posterior wing with the outer margin slightly black.

UNDERSIDE black. Anterior wing with the base and a band near the apex (divided into five by the nervures) yellow irrorated with black. Posterior wing with the centre red-brown, an oval spot of scarlet near the base, and a zig-zag band of brick-red parallel to the outer margin.

Expan. 3 in. Hab. Ceram.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PIERIS ECHIDNA. 35, 36.

UPPERSIDE. Male white. Anterior wing with the costal margin black, the outer margin black dentated inwardly at the apex. Posterior wing with the outer margin black bordered inwardly with grey.

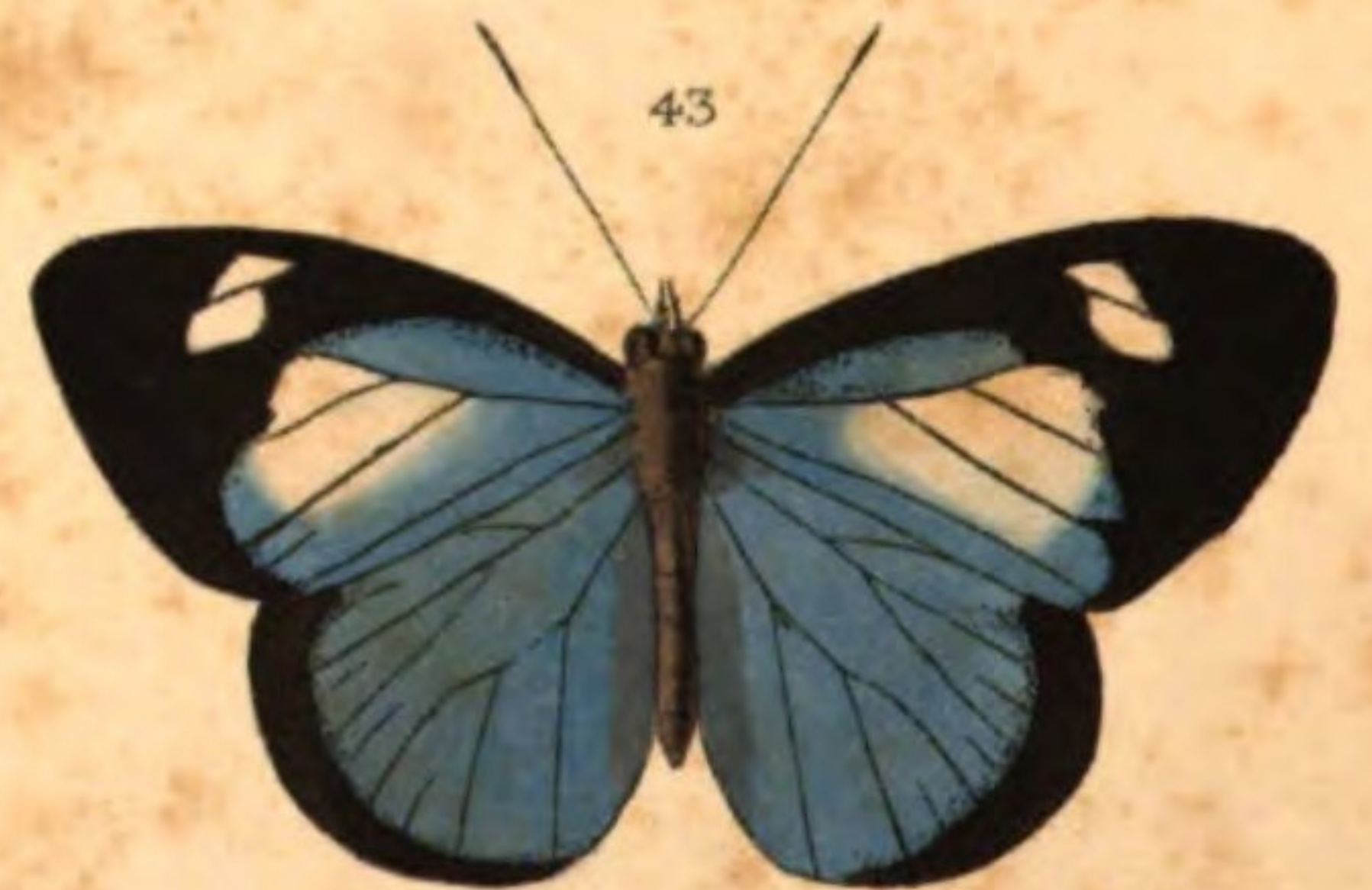
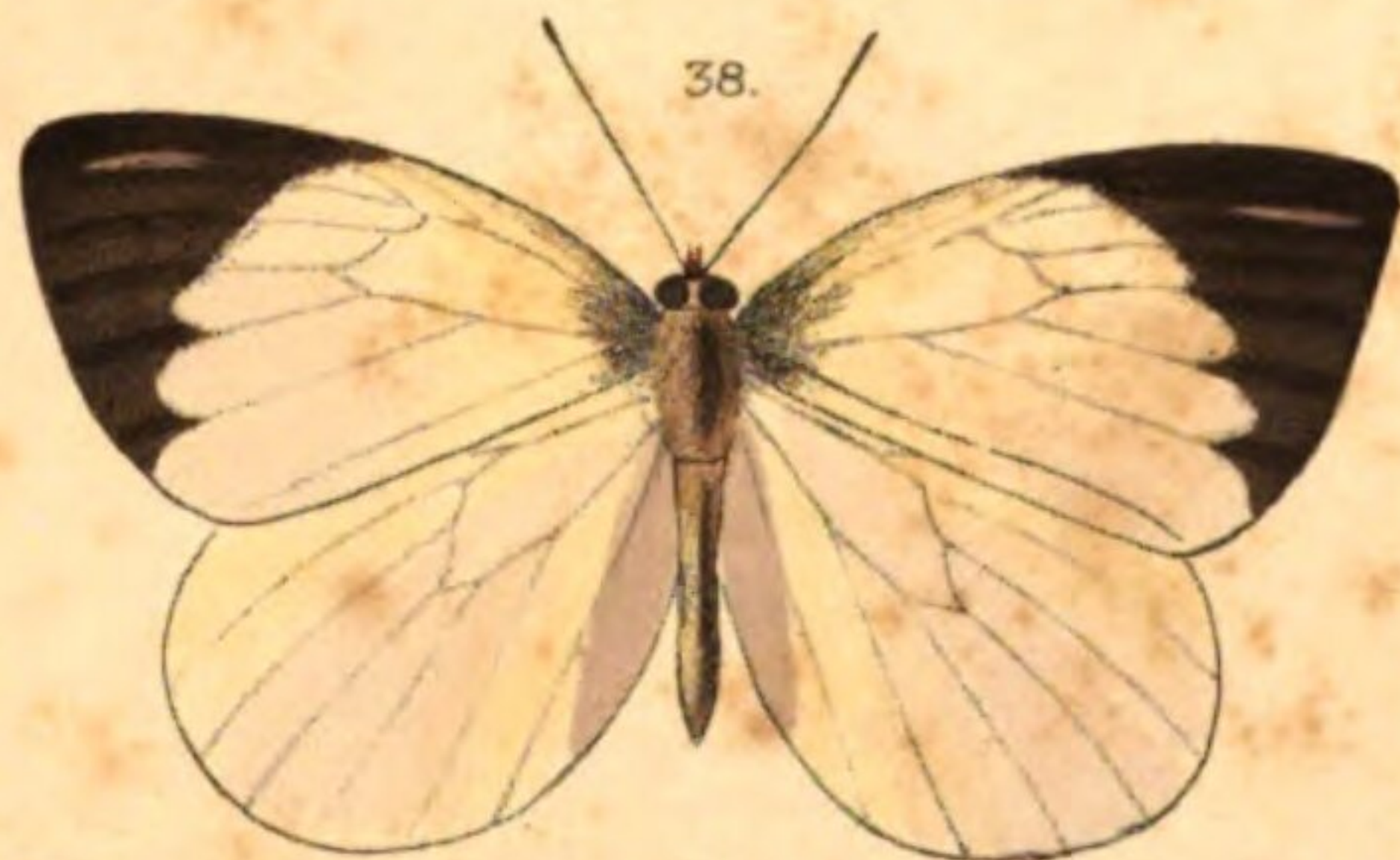
UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half grey, the cell tinted with yellow. The outer half black with a spot of white near the costal margin beyond the middle, and a band of bright yellow near the apex divided into five by the nervures which are black. Posterior wing green-yellow, the outer margin broadly black traversed by a zig-zag band of bright yellow divided into seven by the nervures.

Expan. $2\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Ceram.

In the Collection of A. R. Wallace.

PIERIDÆ.

PIERIS. VI.



W.C.Hewitson, del. et lith. 1861

Printed by Hurlburt & Walton.

37. PIERIS NAMA. var.
38. PIERIS POLISMA.
39. PIERIS PANDOSIA.

40. 41. PIERIS PISONIS.
42. PIERIS MARANA.
43. 44. PIERIS CÆSIA.

PIERIDÆ.

PIERIS. VI.

PIERIS NAMA, VAR. 37.

P. Nama. Doubl. Gen. Diur. Lep. p. 46. Horsf. & Moore, Cat. Lep. E. I. C. Museum, p. 76.

UPPERSIDE. Male cream-colour. Anterior wing with the apex from the middle of the costal margin to the anal angle nearly of the outer margin black, sinuated between each pair of nervures. Posterior wing with the outer margin grey, the termination of each of the nervures near the apex black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing white, the costal margin and apex broadly green, crossed near the apex by three or four spots of lighter green; the nervures, the outer margin and a spot between the second and third median nervules, grey. Posterior wing pale green, the nervures, a transverse indistinct band beyond the middle and the outer margin darker: crossed longitudinally from the base to near the outer margin by a band of green-white; some indistinct spots of the same colour parallel to, and not far from, the outer margin.

Expan. $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Sylhet.

Variety fig. 37. Differs in having the outer half of the anterior wing on the upperside black, and the posterior wing on the underside crossed transversely before the middle by a band of brown. The longitudinal band is also absent.

Expan. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Neilgherries.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PIERIS POLISMA. 38.

UPPERSIDE white. Anterior wing with the apex broadly black; traversed by a longitudinal white line, and dentated inwardly.

UNDERSIDE white, with the costal margin of both wings pale yellow. Anterior wing crossed obliquely by an indistinct band of black.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PIERIS PANDOSIA. 39.

P. Pandosia. Hewitson, *Ex. But. Vol. I. Pieris*, f. 14.

PIERIS PISONIS. 40, 41.

UPPERSIDE. Male green-white. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins black; the apex broadly black, crossed obliquely by a band of white. Posterior wing, with the costal margin from its middle, and the outer margin, broadly black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has a band of white spots near the outer margin, and that there is a band of brown near the costal margin of the posterior wing, marked near the apex by a rufous band which traverses the whole of the outer margin.

Female as in the male, except that the margins are broader, and that the inner margin of the anterior wing and the whole costal margin of the posterior wing are brown.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon and Bogota.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PIERIS MARANA. 42.

P. Marana. Doubl. *Annl. Nat. His.* XIV. 421.

I have figured this species and the underside of *P. Pandosia* to point out the distinctions of three closely-allied species.

PIERIS CÆSIA. ♂ 43, 44.

♀ *P. Cæsia.* Lucas, *Rev. & Mag. Zool.* No. 3. 1852.

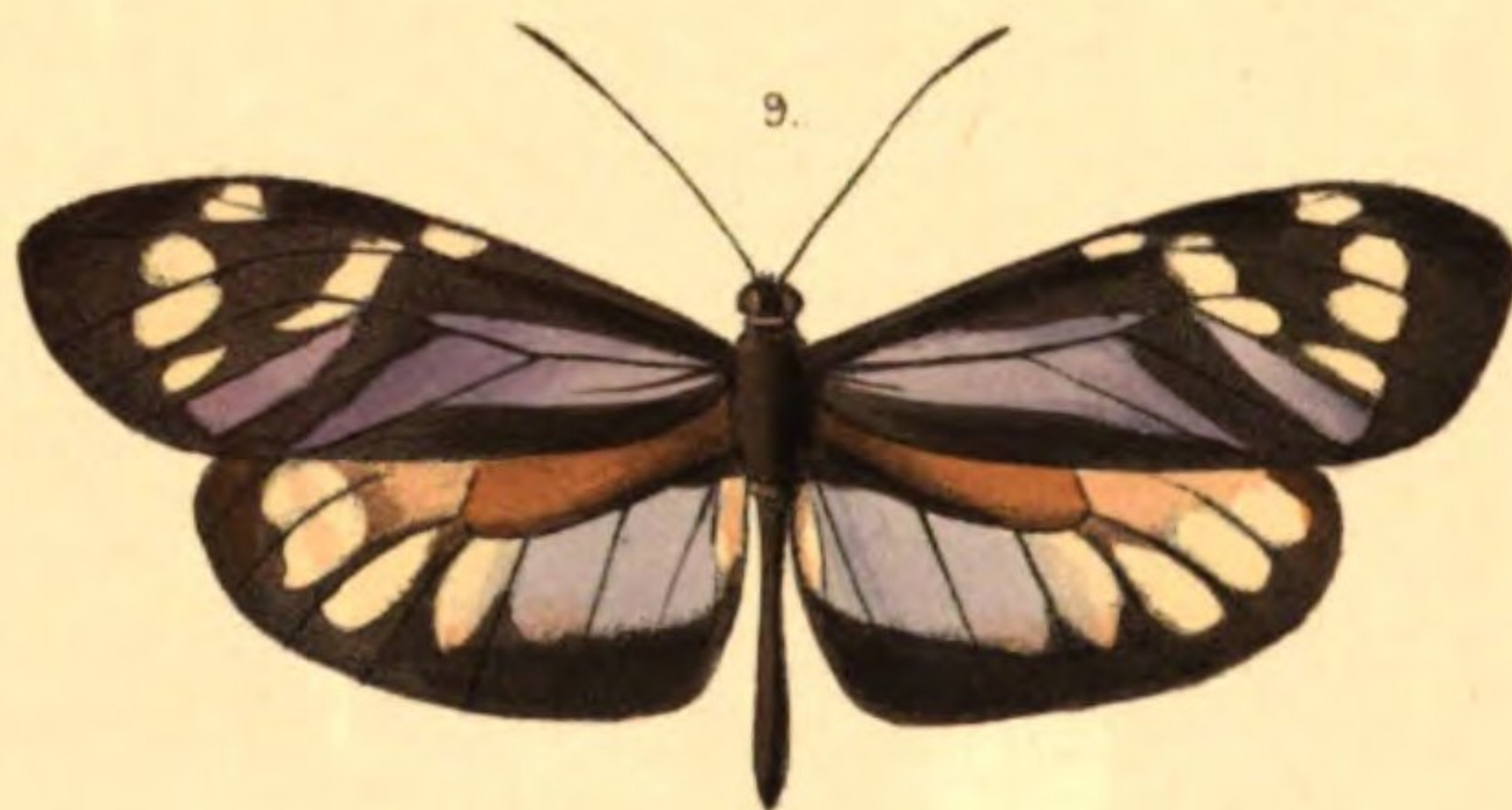
UPPERSIDE. Male grey-blue. Anterior wing from the inner margin to the middle grey-blue, marked with a large trifold white spot; the costal and outer margin and the apex broadly black, marked before the apex by a bifid white spot. Posterior wing with the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the grey is absent, that the large white spot extends to the base and inner margin, and that the apex is green. Posterior wing bright green-yellow, the nervures, lines between them and a line which passes longitudinally through the cell, black.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Quito.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PIERIDÆ.
LEPTALIS. II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith.

Printed by Hudmandel & Walton.

9. LEPTALIS RHETES.

10. 11. LEPTALIS ORVISE.

PIERIDÆ.

LEPTALIS II.

LEPTALIS RHETES. 9.

L. Rhetes, Boisduval Mss.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large oblong trifold lilac spot from the base of the wing to the base of the second median nervule, and a second oblong spot of the same colour touching the inner side of the third median nervule. Seven spots of white; one on the costal margin before the middle; two (one bifid) obliquely across at the middle (the last tinted with lilac and touching the second lilac spot described above) and a curved band of four spots before the apex (one on the costal margin bifid). Posterior wing with a central longitudinal band of lilac-white from the base to the apex, divided towards the apex into three separate oblong spots. The costal margin rufous.

UNDERSIDE rufous where black above. Posterior wing with two longitudinal black spots in the cell, and one of the same colour at the middle of the costal margin. Both wings with two small white spots near the apex.

Expan. $2\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Columbia.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

LEPTALIS ORISE.

L. Orise, Boisduval, Spec. Gen. page 415.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with five transparent spots of dirty light yellow. The first at the base triangular and bifid (the upper half tinted with lilac); the second near the middle of the costal margin quadripartite (the lower half tinted with lilac); the third and fourth, which are small, between the second spot and the outer margin; the fourth before the apex large and circular and sex-partite by the nervures. Posterior wing with two large transparent dirty yellow spots; one from the base to the middle sex-partite, the other before the apex tripartite. The costal margin smooth and glossy.

PIERIDÆ—LEPTALIS.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the whole of the anterior wing below the subcostal nervure from the base to the apical spot is grey-white and glossy, with a centre of dense opaque white scales; that the posterior wing has a dirty yellow spot on the costal margin near the base; that the large spot at the apex extends to the costal margin and is quadripartite, and that there are three small white spots near the outer margin, in a row; one at the middle between the large spots, the others on the sections of the large basal transparent spot.

Female differs in form. In having the second, third, and fourth spots of the anterior wing united in one large central band, the large apical spot of the posterior wing quadripartite; and on the underside in having the central band where it approaches the anal angle white.

Expan. $3\frac{5}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon and Cayenne.

In the Collections of Dr. Boisduval and the British Museum.

Dr. Boisduval has, with his usual generosity, allowed me to bring to England with me to figure this and the other species of the plate. They are both very rare. *L. Rhetes* is unique in his rich collection. *L. Orise*, especially the female, is most remarkable for the very close resemblance which it bears to *Methona Themisto*, and more so still to a new species or variety of *Themisto*, which has the transparent part of the posterior wings divided by a black transverse band into two distinct spots. With this it is almost identical, and no one unless he were an entomologist would think of separating them. The nervules, however, show that they have no real affinity.

PIERIDÆ.
LEPTALIS. III.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1858.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

12. LEPTALIS ANTHERIZE.
13. LEPTALIS LYSINOE var.
14. LEPTALIS SILOE.

15. LEPTALIS ZATHOE.
16. LEPTALIS ZAELA.
17. LEPTALIS EURYOPE.

PIERIDÆ.

LEPTALIS. III.

LEPTALIS ANTHERIZE. 12.

Leptalis Antherize, Boisduval, Mss.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with a semi-transparent line from the base to the middle. Crossed beyond the middle by a transverse band of white. Posterior wing (except the costal margin, which is broadly grey, with the apex white), transparent; the nervures and outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the whole of the anterior wing from the base to the transverse white spot (the costal margin excepted) is of a glossy grey. The apex rufous marked with three minute dots of white. That the posterior wing has the outer and costal margin broadly rufous, the costal margin from the base to the middle semi-transparent and traversed by a black nervure, the outer margin with six lunular white spots bordered with black, the two spots nearest the apex larger than the rest, and rounded.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

LEPTALIS LYSINOE. ♀ 13.

♂ *L. Lysinoe, Hewitson, Ex. But., Lep., figs. 3, 4.*

In the usual appearance the female does not differ from the male figured before, except in its greater breadth, and in being without the glossy costal margin of the under wing. The variety now figured is a female.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

From what I have seen of this genus until recently, I had believed that the species were constant in their colouring and varied but little. I have now a series of specimens from New Granada, which differ from each other as much as any of the Heliconidæ, and are so strange in the arrangement of the colour and the spots that it is almost impossible to say what species they are intended to represent.

LEPTALIS SILOE. 14.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing brown, with several white spots, one from the base to the middle (clouded except at its point); a second at the middle of the costal margin trifid; a third (a small one) below it, and a fourth near the apex 4-fid. Apex with a row of five white dots. Posterior wing orange, the nervures and outer margin black, with four white spots between the middle and the apex; costal margin broadly grey with a white spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing is grey from the middle to the inner margin. That the posterior wing has the costal margin broadly brown with an oblong orange spot at the base traversed by a black nervule, and that the white spots on the outer margin are continued to the anal angle.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and British Museum.

This may be only a variety of *L. Theucharila*. There is a variety in the British Museum with the oblong spot at the base of the anterior wing orange.

LEPTALIS ZATHOE. 15.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Anterior wing with two large spots of yellow; one touching the middle of the costal margin; the other on the inner margin before its middle; a white spot nearer to the apex. Posterior wing with a large central space of yellow; the costal margin grey.

UNDERSIDE almost without colour; the spots above ill-defined; the apex of the anterior wing white from the white spots.

The female differs only in having the first white spot longer.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and the British Museum.

LEPTALIS ZAELA. 16.

Leptalis Zaela, Boisduval, Ms.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing dark brown with two oblique transverse bands of bright orange spots. One band of two spots at the middle; the other band, near the apex, of two smaller spots, the first of which is bifid. Posterior wing from the median nervure (which is marked by a line of brown) to the costal margin half-grey, half-brown, and as if highly polished. The rest of the wing (except the outer margin which is brown) light yellow near the inner margin, bright orange near the middle.

UNDERSIDE differs entirely. Anterior wing, except the costal margin and apex, like polished steel, with a large triangular spot of white before the middle; the bands of the upperside visible. The apex and the whole of the posterior wing variegated with metallic-grey and light brown.

Expan. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

LEPTALIS EURYOPE. 17.

L. Euryope Lucas. Revue et Mag. de Zoologie, 1852.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Anterior wing with a broad transverse central band of white; a small spot between it and the apex, and a lunular bifid spot near the middle of the inner margin white. Posterior wing from the median nervure to the costal margin like polished steel. An ill-defined band of yellow (divided into four by the nervules) from the inner margin to the outer end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE entirely grey and brown. Anterior wing like polished steel, with the white band as above, and a triangular spot, also white, attached to its inner side. Apex clouded with grey and brown. Posterior wing grey-brown, except where it is crossed from the middle of the inner margin to the middle of the costal margin by an irregular band of seven white or light-yellow spots; the middle spot bifid.

Expan. $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

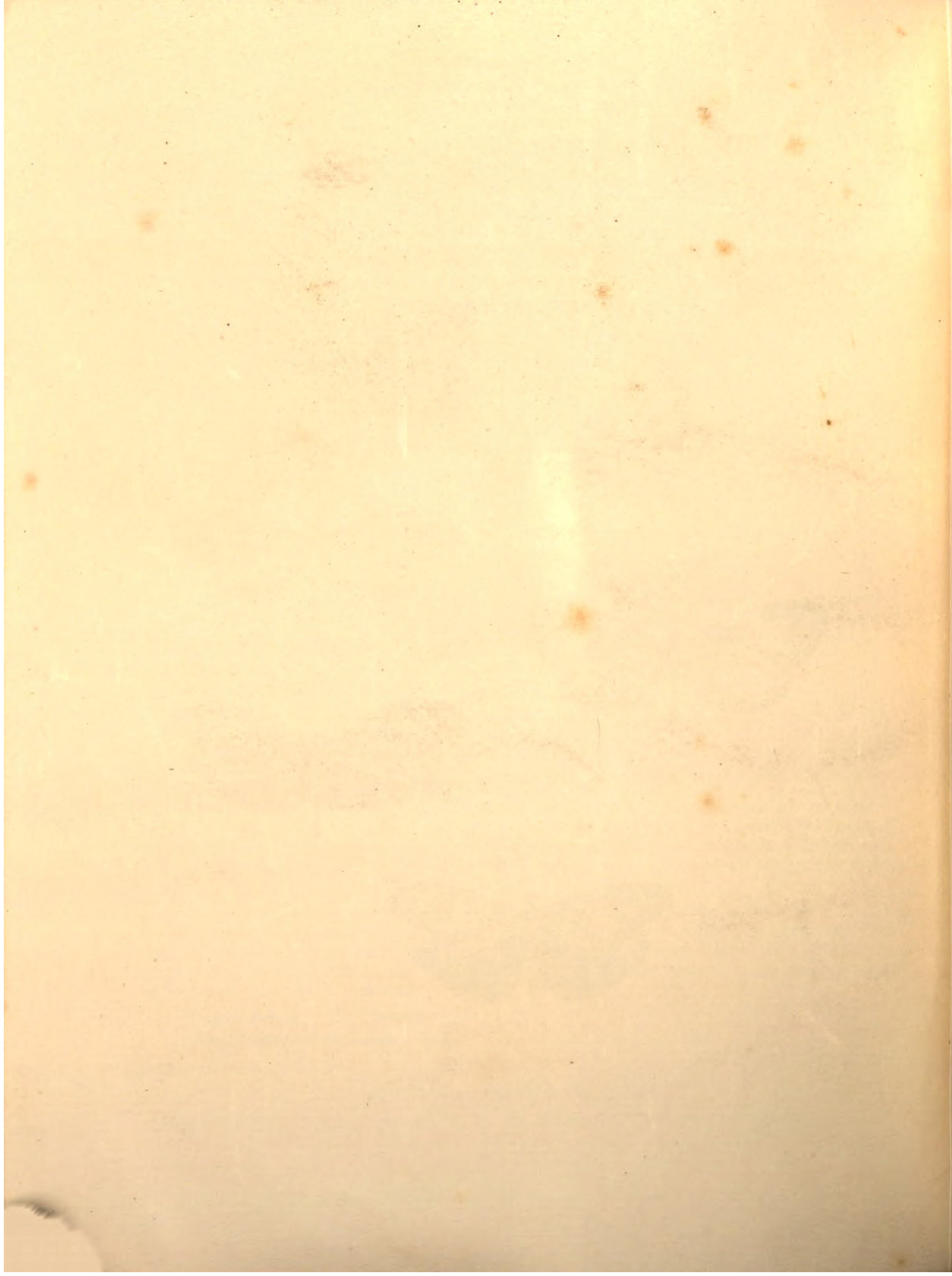
PIERIDÆ.
LEPTALIS. IV.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1860.

Printed by Hultmandel & Walton.

18. 20. LEPTALIS LYCOSURA.
19. LEPTALIS LYSIANAX. 21. 22. 23. LEPTALIS SPIO.



PIERIDÆ.

LEPTALIS. IV.

LEPTALIS LYCOSURA. 18. 20.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing black, with a large irregular pale yellow spot before the middle, commencing in the cell and ending near the inner margin beyond its middle. Two small white spots near the apex. Posterior wing brown, lighter near the apex, with a large smooth white spot touching the margin of the anterior wing.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing grey and white, the costal margin (which is marked with two yellow spots) and the apex brown. Posterior wing brown, with two spots at the base, and the base of the inner margin scarlet. Crossed from the middle of the costal margin to the middle of the outer margin by a band of yellow spots. The first spot large, divided into six, by the nervures; the second and third triangular, the fourth (on the margin) square. Between the second and third spots and the inner margin are three small triangular yellow spots.

Expan. $2\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Peru (Upper Amazon).

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

LEPTALIS LYSIANAX. 19.

UPPERSIDE. Female black. Anterior wing, with a large triangular orange spot, touching the inner margin from its base to beyond its middle, and bounded by the median nervure and its first branch. Crossed at the middle by a broad band of light yellow, the subcostal nervure between the base and the said band also yellow. Posterior wing orange, the costal and outer margins broadly black. An orange spot on

the costal margin; a spot of yellow attached to the orange near the apex; the outer margin near the anal angle light brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is lighter, and that there are three small white spots across the apex of the anterior wing; that the orange of the posterior wing is clouded and replaced by yellow beyond the middle; that the nervures are more distinctly marked, and that there is a band of white spots near the outer margin.

Expan. $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

LEPTALIS SPIO. 21. 22. 23.

P. Spio Godart *Encl. Method.*, page 166.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing, with a trifold spot of bright orange, from the base towards the anal angle. Crossed at the middle by a band of the same colour, and near the apex by a macular band of bright yellow. Posterior wing, with the costal margin, broadly pale yellow. Crossed longitudinally by a band of vivid orange. The outer margin, near the anal angle, rufous.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, with the basal spot and the middle transverse band forming one large white spot. The band near the apex obscure. Posterior wing light rufous-brown, undulated with white.

Female with the anterior wing as in the male, except that all the bands are light yellow, and that the posterior wing is crossed longitudinally by a broad band of pale yellow.

Expan. $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. St. Domingo.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

This beautiful species is not new. It is, however, rare and little known, and has not been figured before.

PIERIDÆ.
EUTERPE.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1860.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 3. EUTERPE TELTHUSA.
2. 4. EUTERPE TELLANE. 5. 6. EUTERPE TEUTAMIS.

PIERIDÆ.

EUTERPE.

EUTERPE TELTHUSA. 1. 3.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large spot of grey and white between the median nervure and the inner margin. Crossed beyond the middle by a band of five pale yellow spots; two or three small grey spots near the apex. Posterior wing from its base to nearly the middle, and some lunular spots on the outer margin, grey.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that there are no spots near the apex, and that the other spots are more distinct. Posterior wing dark brown; the base of the costal margin, and a round spot near it, scarlet; an oblong spot of yellow (forming one with the spot of the anterior wing) on the costal margin.

Expan. $2\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Peru (Upper Amazon).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *E. Antodyca*, and *E. Swainsonii*.

EUTERPE TELLANE. 2. 4.

UPPERSIDE black; the basal half of both wings yellow. Anterior wing, from the base (which is clouded with light brown) to beyond the middle (except the costal and outer margins), yellow. A bifid spot beyond it, a small spot on the costal margin, and a row of small spots near the outer margin yellow. Posterior wing from the base to beyond the middle, yellow, clouded at the base and anal angle. The apex with two small yellow spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing is rufous near the apex ; that the yellow at the base is extended in a triangular form to the costal margin, and that the spot on the costal margin and the bifid yellow spot form one ; that the posterior wing has two scarlet spots and a rufous patch at the base, and that the outer half is rufous, where black above.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to E. Dysoni, but differs from it in the marking of the underside, as well as in the yellow colouring of the upperside. It may, however, be only a variety of that species.

EUTERPE TEUTAMIS. 5. 6.

UPPERSIDE, with the basal half of the wing grey or white, the rest black. Anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle (except the costal margin and nervures, which are black), white, clouded with grey at the base. The remainder black, crossed near the outer margin by a band of narrow white spots. Posterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle, grey-white, dentated at the margin ; the remainder of the wing black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that it is brown instead of black ; rufous at the base ; and that the spots of the band are yellow, with between each of them and the outer margin a linear yellow spot. Posterior wing brown, with two scarlet spots at the base ; a spot on the costal margin, three or four linear spots near the inner margin, and a transverse band of small linear spots beyond the middle, with linear spots below each upon the outer margin, as on the anterior wing, all yellow.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Peru (Upper Amazon).

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

DANAIDÆ.
EUPLOEA.



W. C. Hewitson del. et lith. 1858.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. EUPLOEA EUPATOR
2. EUPLOEA EURIANASSA.

3. EUPLOEA EURYPON
4. EUPLOEA USIPETES

DANAIDÆ.

EUPLOEA.

EUPLOEA EUPATOR. 1.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Both wings crossed in the middle by a macular band of white spots commencing at the costal margin of the anterior wing with a large triangular spot divided by the many nervures which cross it into eight segments; followed between it and the anal angle by two small white spots; divided on the posterior wing by nervules, into eight distinct spots, one of them (a small one) within the cell, the rest (except a small one near the inner margin) deeply sinuated and furcate. Anterior wing with the inner margin slightly convex. Posterior wing with a sub-marginal row of minute white dots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has a curved row of five white spots not far from and parallel to the apical margin; a glossy grey spot attached to the largest of the two small white spots of the central band, and a sub-marginal row of minute white dots from the middle to the anal angle. That the posterior wing has two small white spots near the spot within the cell between it and the costal margin.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EUPLOEA EURIANASSA. 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Both wings crossed by a broad band of white, (divided by the nervules,) parallel and near to the outer margins. Anterior wing with one of those singular oblong compressed marks common to this genus not far from the inner margin; inner margin very convex.

UNDERSIDE differs only in having some light-blue spots in the centre of both wings; on the anterior wing four, one within the cell and three below it in a line, the inmost spot larger and oblong. Posterior wing with six, one within the cell and five in a curve below it.

Expan. $3\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. New Guinea.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species was taken on board ship off the coast of New Guinea.

EUPLOEA EURYPON. 3.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Basal half of both wings rufous-brown; outer half to the margins (except the costal margin and apex of the anterior wing which are brown) rufous-white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are some small white spots at the base, and some light-blue spots at the centre of both wings; on the anterior wing three, one of them within the cell; on the posterior wing six, one within the cell cordate, the others in a curve below it, and near the apex four similar spots, (two of them scarcely seen,) in pairs, two near the outer margin, and two behind them, as if to form the commencement of a double sub-marginal row of spots.

The female differs only in having the inner margin of the anterior wing (which is convex in the male) slightly concave.

Expan. 3 in. Hab. New Guinea.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EUPLOEA USIPETES. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark rufous-brown. Anterior wing with the inner margin very convex. A large central rufous spot divided into four segments by the median nervures; the inner segment marked with a small oval compressed white spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the central spot is smaller.

Female differs only in having the inner margin of the anterior wing slightly concave; the central rufous spot nearer to the inner margin and divided into two segments only, by the first median nervule, and in having on the underside in the centre of the posterior wing four light-blue spots, one of them in the cell.

Expan. $3\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. New Guinea.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Three of the butterflies just described are from the Collection sent home by Mr. Wallace.

HELICONIDÆ.
TITHOREA & HELICONIA. IV



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1857.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. TITHOREA TARRICINA.
11. HELICONIA HECUBA. 12. HELICONIA HERMOGENES.

HELICONIDÆ.

HELICONIA. IV.

TITHOREA TARRICINA. 1.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Anterior wing with eleven small yellow spots. Three spots in a line transversely at the middle; three in a line obliquely beyond the middle; two near the apex; two near the outer margin, one between each of the transverse lines of spots, and one (a minute one) near the middle of the costal margin. Posterior wing brick red, the costal margin (sometimes to near the middle of the wing), a lunular spot near it beyond its middle, and the outer margin dark brown. Some spots of yellow (sometimes a broad band) divide the red of the wing from the brown of the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a row of white spots parallel to the outer margin, that the anterior wing has a twelfth spot between the first and second macular bands (sometimes visible on the upperside), and that the costal margin of the posterior wing has its base orange and two small white spots beyond its middle.

The female differs only in size.

Expan. $3\frac{4}{10}$ in. to $3\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIA HECUBA. 11.

H. Hecuba, Boisduval, Ms.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with an indistinct line of white from the base outwards. A spot of white between the median nervules; three bifid spots obliquely across the middle; four in a line across the apex, and eight irregularly placed in pairs near the outer margin, all white. Posterior wing with a transverse band of yellow near the middle, divided by the nervures, and several spots of white in pairs near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has the line at the base much wider, and a second row of white spots near the outer margin from the anal angle to the middle. The posterior wing has the costal margin, from the base to the transverse band, white. A band crosses the wing near the base, yellow from the inner margin to the cell, white in the cell and a little beyond it. Some rufous spots between this band and the central band, which is almost white.

Expan. $3\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species is an excellent link to connect the genus *Tithorea* with *Heliconia*. It has the nervures of *Heliconia*, the more bulky form of *Tithorea*, and in colour resembles nearly *T. Bonplandi* and *T. Humboldtii*.

HELICONIA HERMOGENES. 12.

UPPERSIDE black glossed with blue. Anterior wing with numerous white spots. Two in the cell near its outer end, five or six in a curved band across the middle, and eight or nine in a similar curved band parallel to the other band and the outer margin. Posterior wing with the costal margin rufous, crossed towards the outer margin by a broad curved band of yellow divided by the nervures into seven spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the two spots in the cell are united, the whole of the inner margin broadly lustrous white; that the posterior wing has the costal margin near the base yellow; the costal margin in the middle, the inner margin and a transverse band within and near to the white band all rufous.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

HELICONIDÆ.
MECHANITIS II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1860.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

6. 9. MECHANITIS MAELUS.

8. MECHANITIS MAZÆUS.

7. MECHANITIS MÆNIUS.

10. MECHANITIS MARSÆUS.

HELICONIDÆ.

MECHANITIS. II.

MECHANITIS MAELUS. 6. 9.

UPPERSIDE. Female, fig. 9, black. Anterior wing with the costal nervure, the median nervure and its first branch, a spot at its termination, a band (which having its origin on the costal margin), joins it; all brick-red; followed by a zig-zag band of pale yellow, by a band of brick-red, by three spots (one bifid) of pale yellow near the apex, and lastly, by a submarginal band of bifid brick-red spots. A spot of pale yellow at the anal angle. Posterior wing with a band on the costal margin from the base to the apex, where it is joined by a second longitudinal band; two linear spots near the outer margin, and some of the nervures all brick-red; a black spot near the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Variety, fig. 6, with the red bands much brighter, the pale-yellow spots near the apex absent, the larger bifid spot near the costal margin represented by two minute spots; the pale-yellow spot at the anal angle absent. The posterior wing from the second band to the outer margin marked by a band of oblong spots from the anal angle to the middle of the wing. The outer margin marked at the terminus of each nervule with a minute black spot. The underside as above.

Expan. $3\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MECHANITIS MÆNIUS. 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with the costal and median nervures from the base to their junction with a band of the same colour, which crosses the wing at the middle, brick-red. The said band marked by a triangular black spot, and followed (touching it) by a band of pale yellow. The margins of the two bands, where they meet, marked by three black spots common to both. Posterior wing with two longitudinal bands, two spots at the apex and part of the nervures brick-red. The first band, which commences on the inner margin near the base, and runs near the costal margin, ends above one of the spots at the apex. The second band is central and short.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the red spots at the apex of the posterior wing are united, and the second band is extended to the inner margin.

Expan. $3\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MECHANITIS MAZÆUS. 8.

UPPERSIDE. Female rufous orange. Anterior wing with a band near and parallel to the inner margin; two spots (one within the cell); a large oblong spot from the costal margin to the middle of the wing, with below it a band keeping the line of the second median nervule; all black. The apex broadly black, crossed by a rufous band. Posterior wing crossed in the middle by a broad longitudinal band of black divided by some rufous nervules. The outer margin broadly black from the anal angle to the middle, followed by two or three black spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a row of minute white spots on the outer margin of both wings.

Expan. $3\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MECHANITIS MARSÆUS. 10.

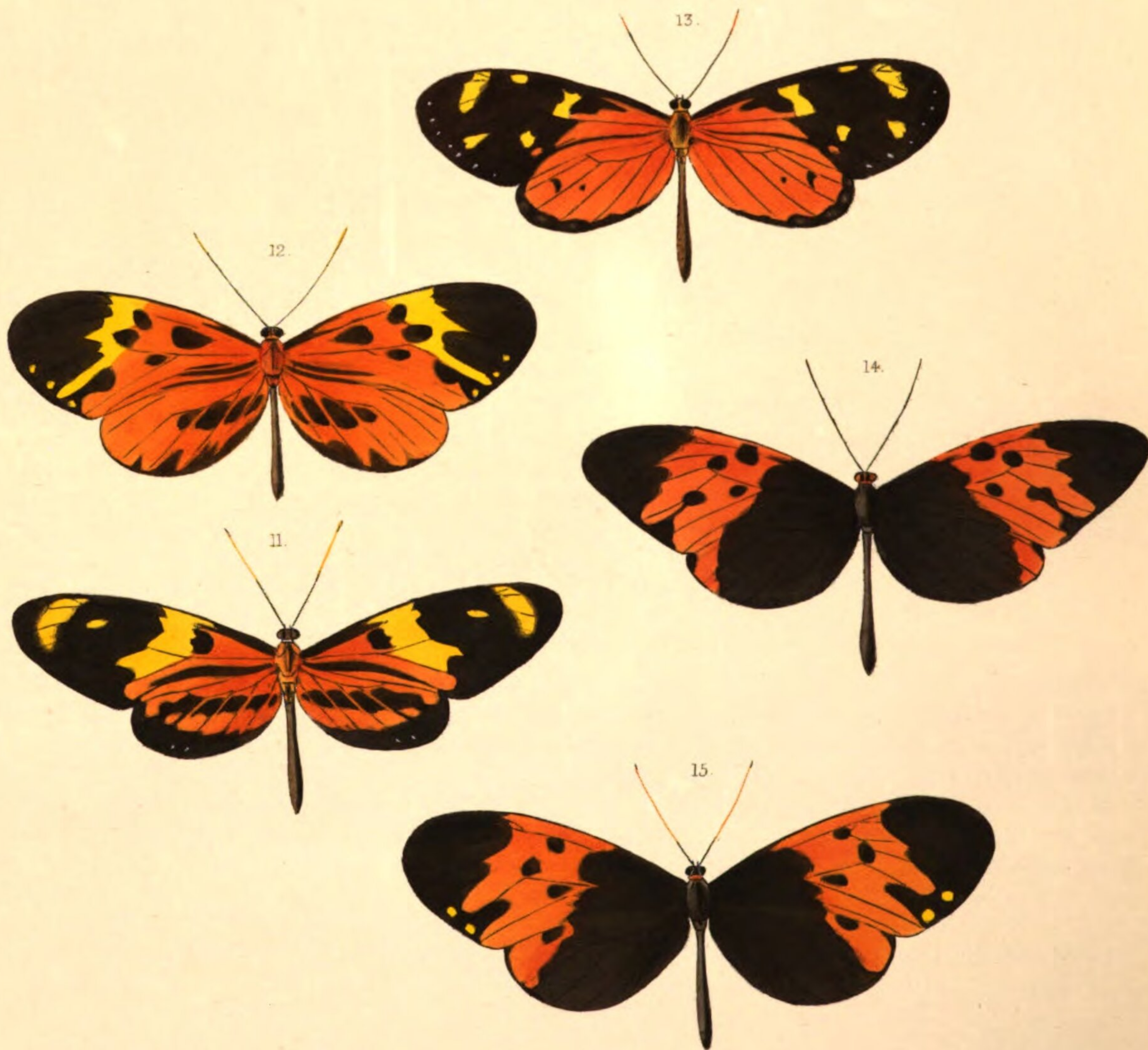
UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with the costal nervure; a band which accompanies the median nervure and its first branch to the outer margin, joining a second band which has its origin on the costal margin; all orange—followed by a broad irregular transverse band of pale yellow, and by three piriform orange spots near the apex. Posterior wing with a band on the costal margin at its base, a broad longitudinal band in the middle; a submarginal band from the anal angle to the middle of the wing, on the outer margin, and a lunular spot near the apex; all black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a second band of bifid-rufous spots on the anterior wing, nearer the margin than those described.

Expan. 3 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIDÆ.
MECHANITIS. III.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1860.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

II. MECHANITIS MACRINUS.

12. MECHANITIS MANSUETUS.
13. MECHANITIS MENECLIS.

14. MECHANITIS MOTHONE.
15. MECHANITIS METERUS.

HELICONIDÆ.

MECHANITIS. III.

MECHANITIS MACRINUS. 11.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black. The base and the inner margin, to the first median nervule, orange. The costal margin, a spot in the cell, and a band near and parallel to the inner margin, black; followed (touching it) by a broad band of pale yellow, a small oblong spot beyond the middle, and a transverse band near the apex, also yellow. Posterior wing orange, with a longitudinal band, and the outer margin (which is broad) black. Two minute white spots near the middle of the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has the base yellow; the base of the subcostal nervure black, and a small black spot near the apex; that it has no longitudinal band, and that both wings have a submarginal band of distinct white spots.

Expan. $2\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

There is a variety of this species without the longitudinal black band of the posterior wing.

MECHANITIS MANSUETUS. 12.

UPPERSIDE. Female orange. Anterior wing with the base of the costal margin, a band near the base of the inner margin, a spot in the cell, a spot below it, two spots at the end of the cell connected by a black line, all black; followed (touching the two black spots) by a transverse band of pale yellow, broad above, narrow and linear on its approach to the outer margin. From this band to the apex black, with three minute yellow spots near the outer margin. Posterior wing, with part of the costal margin, a broad band from the inner margin to the middle of the wing crossed by rufous nervures, and a band of triangular spots on the outer margin, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are some white spots on the black of the outer margin of the posterior wing.

Expan. $2\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MECHANITIS MENECLIS. 13.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing black, marked with five spots of light yellow. One spot within the cell; a second between the median nervules (with near it a small rufous spot); a third spot on the costal margin; the fourth near the middle of the outer margin; the fifth, near the apex, trifid. A submarginal row of small white spots. A large rufous space at the base, the submedian nervure which crosses it black. Posterior wing, with the outer margin, and two small spots near the costal margin, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing is crossed longitudinally by five black spots; that there is a black spot at the end of the cell (within it), and a submarginal row of white spots.

Expan. $2\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MECHANITIS MOTHONE. 14.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing crossed by a very broad rufous band, marked with four black spots, and deeply sinuated where it touches the outer margin. Posterior wing with the apex rufous.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the rufous spot on the apex of the posterior wing is extended to the middle of the costal margin.

Expan. 3 in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

MECHANITIS METERUS. 15.

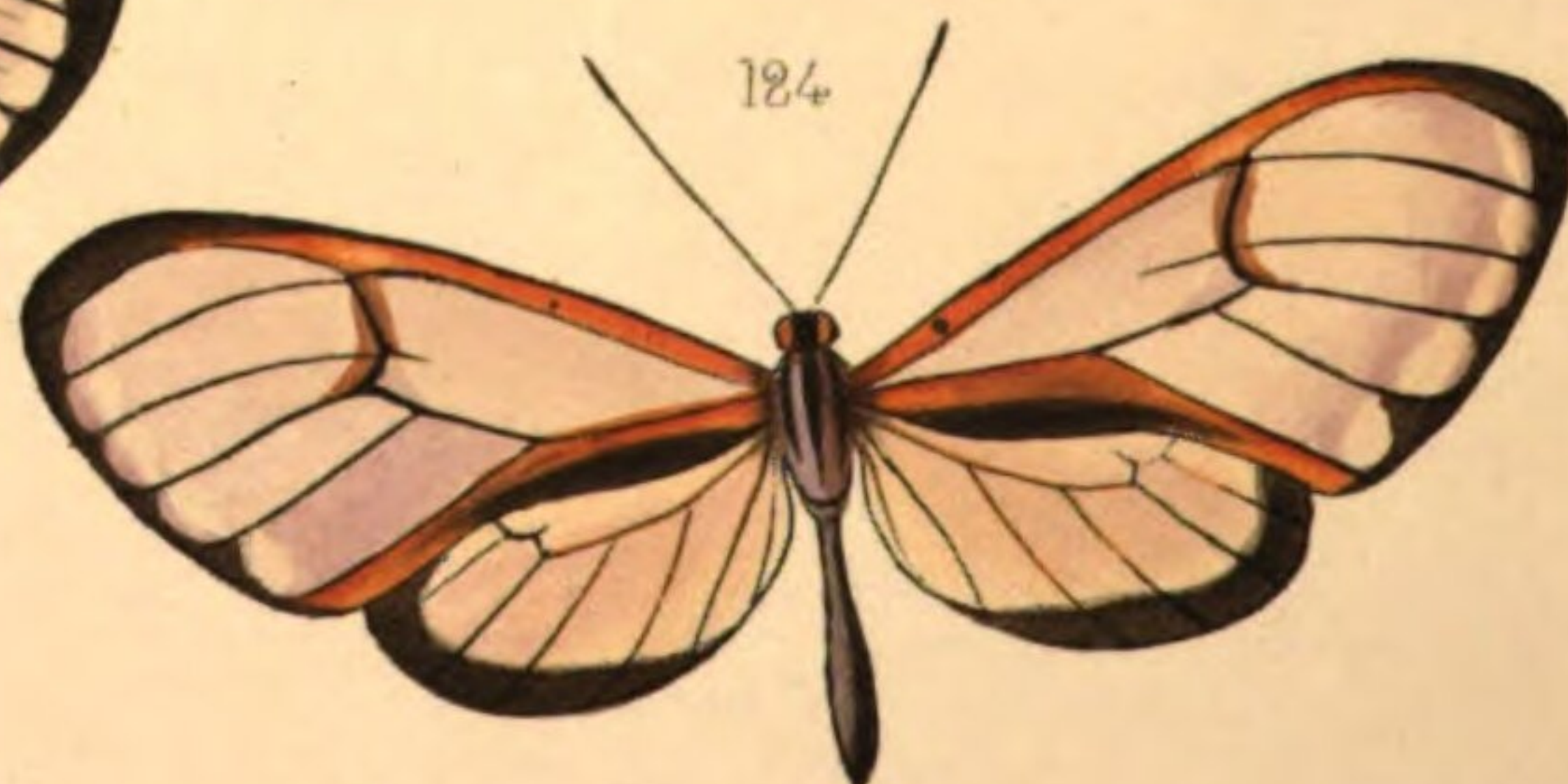
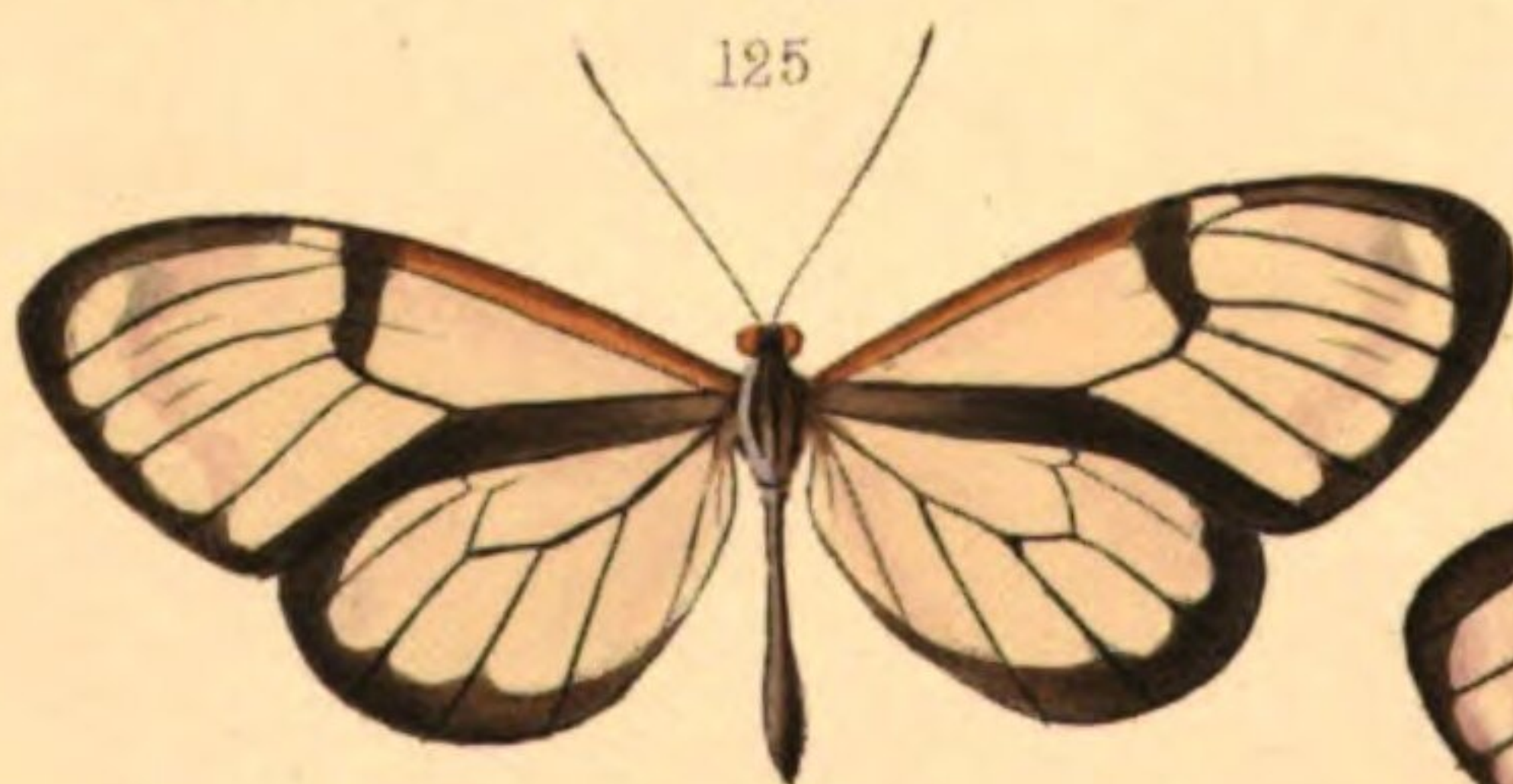
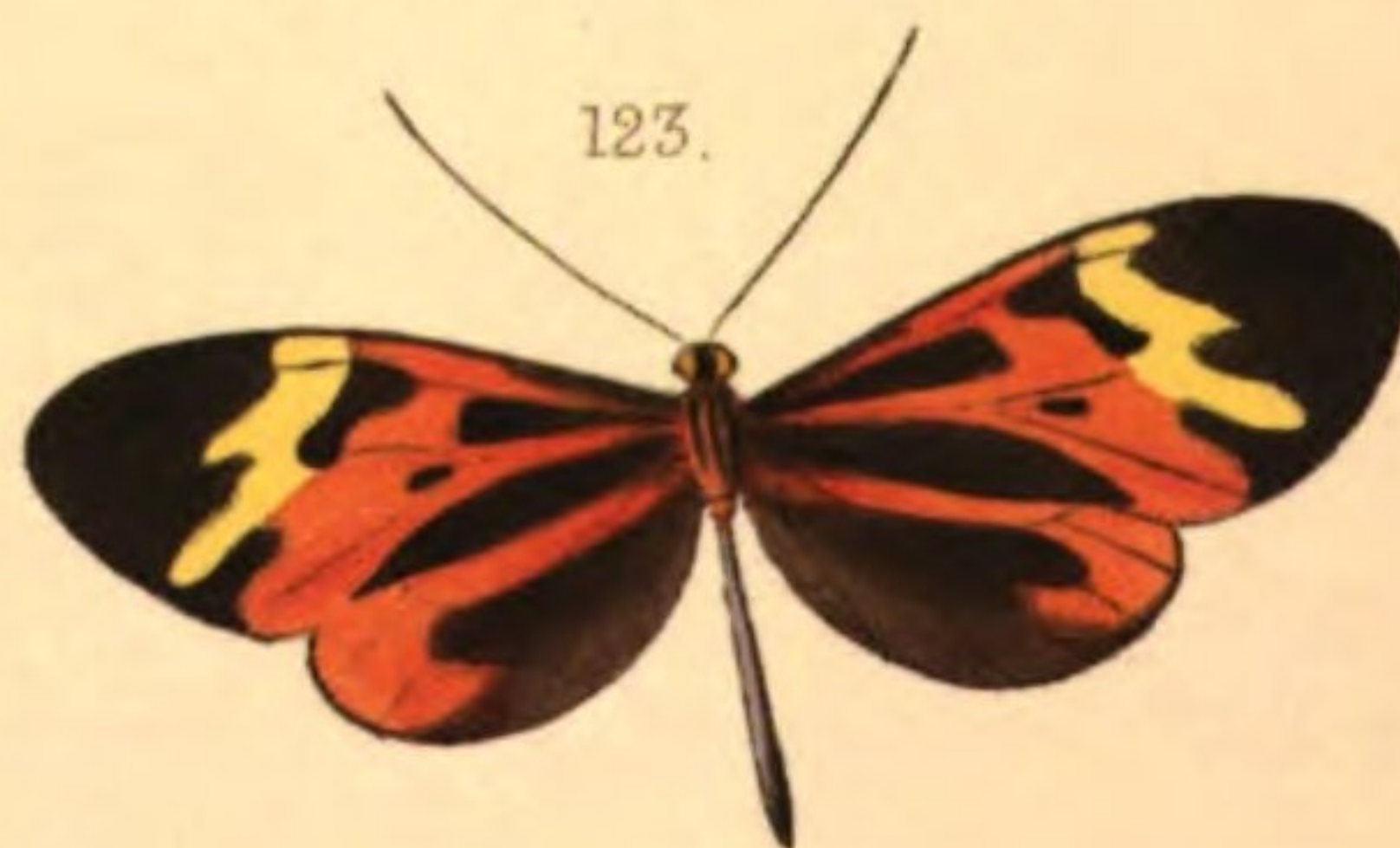
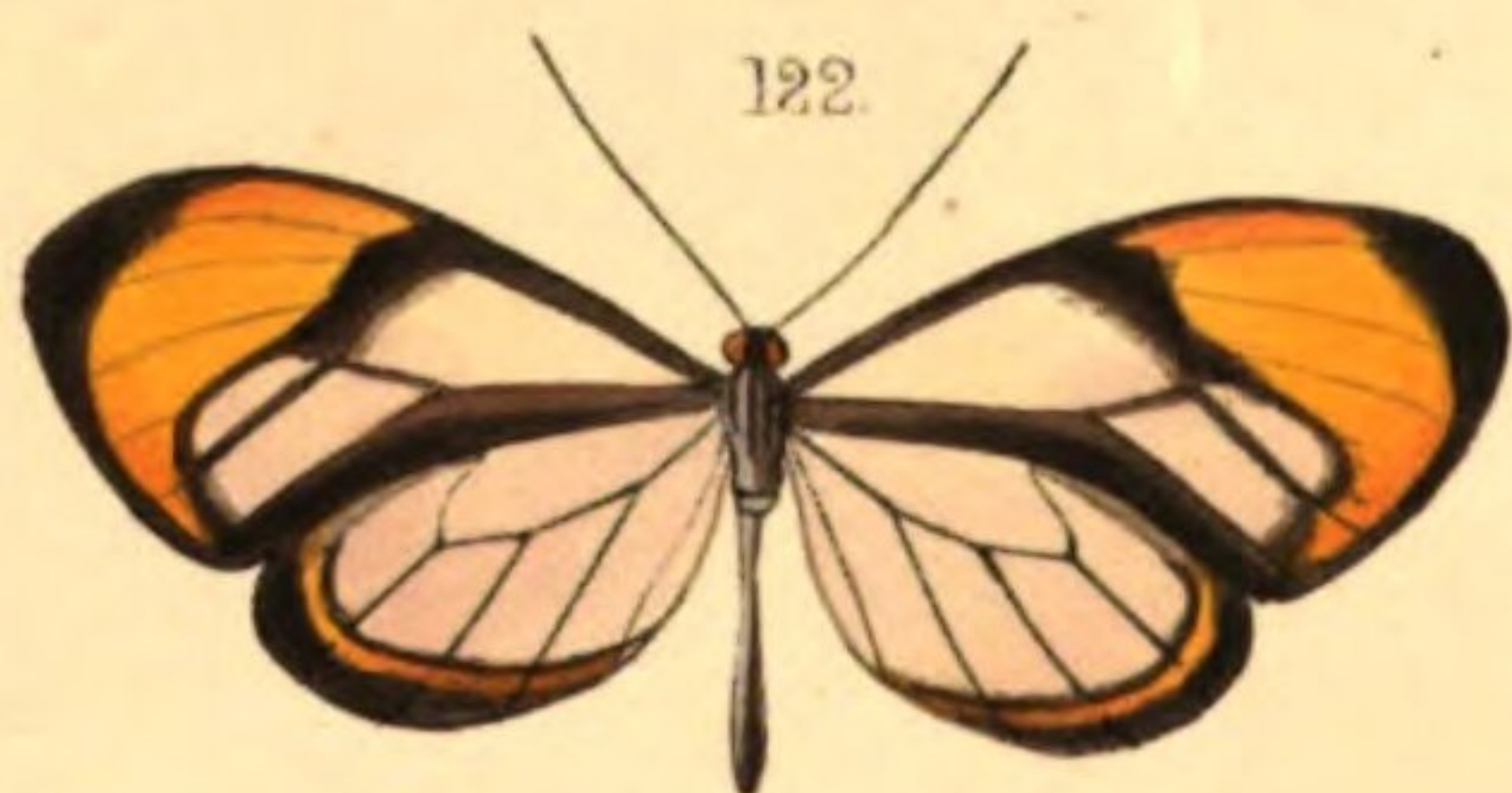
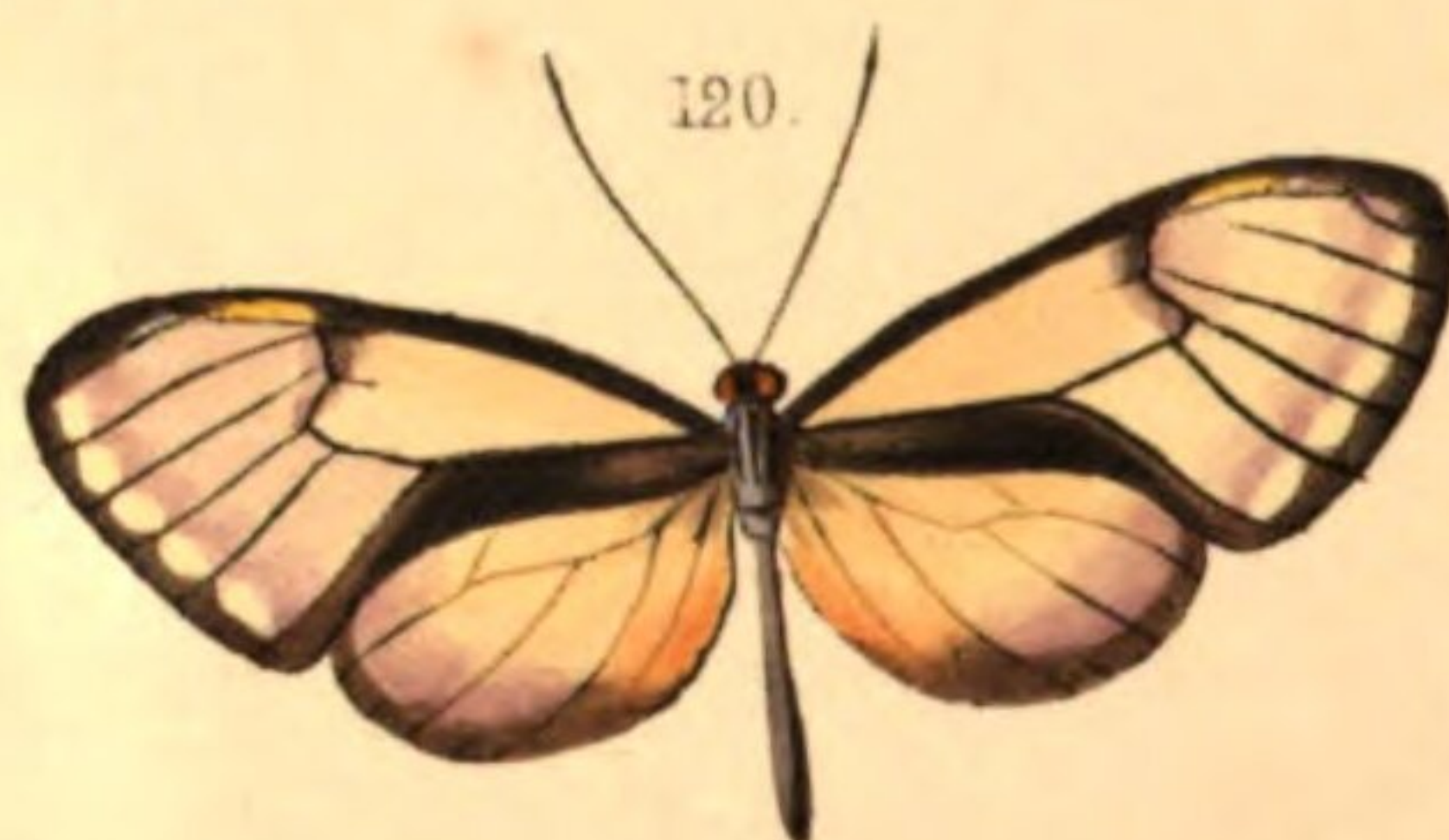
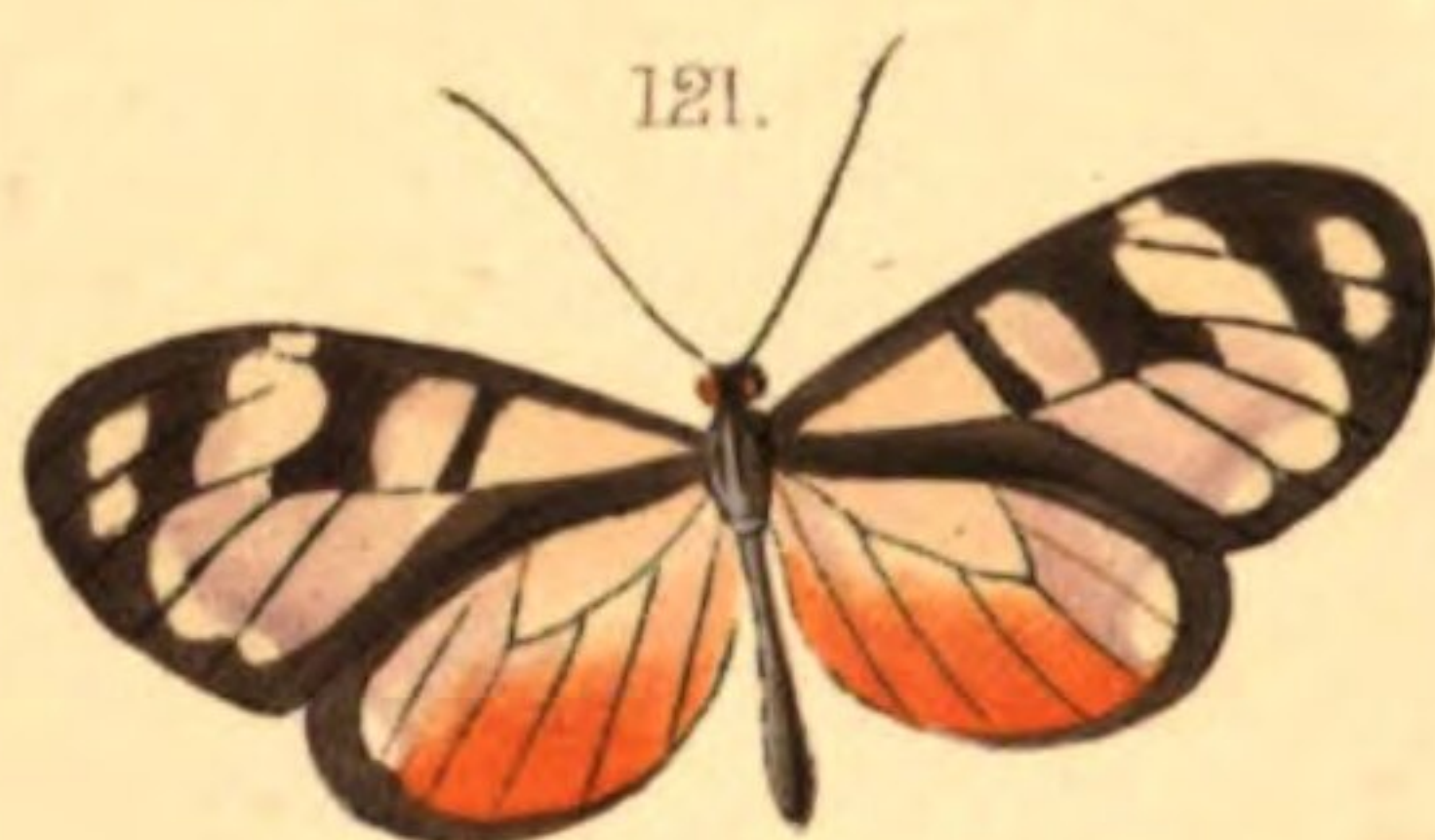
UPPERSIDE. Female black. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a very broad band of orange, marked with three black spots (one within the cell), and deeply sinuated where it nearly touches two yellow spots on the middle of the outer margin. Posterior wing with the apex broadly orange, marked with a black spot.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIDÆ.
ITHOMIA. XX.



W. C. Hewitson, del et lith. 1856.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

120. ITHOMIA ALEMA.
121. ITHOMIA AMALDA.
122. ITHOMIA CIDONLA.

123. ITHOMIA ROWENA.
124. ITHOMIA *ULLA.
125. ITHOMIA ZABINA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XX.

ITHOMIA ALEMA. 120.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white. The margins and nervures (except those which cross the centre of the posterior wing, which are rufous) black. Anterior wing with a curved narrow indistinct band at the end of the cell; the usual white spot on the costal margin undefined, opaque-white. Clouded near the outer margin so as to inclose white spots between each nervure. Posterior wing orange-yellow on its inner margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, with all the margins rufous, except the costal margin of the posterior wing which is black with its upper edge only rufous.

The female has the margins broader.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA AMALDA. 121.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white. The margins and nervures (except where they cross the lower half of the posterior wing, which is orange) black. Anterior wing, with an oblique band across the middle of the cell, and a broad band at the end of the cell, black. The apex broadly black, inclosing two transparent spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, with two or three white spots at the apex of both wings.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Except in the colour of its posterior wing this species does not differ much from *I. Makrena*, *figs.* 29 and 105.

ITHOMIA CIDONIA. 122.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white. The margins and nervures black. Anterior wing with an oblique black band at the end of the cell; the second and third median nervules broad and black, until they reach a broad band of orange which fills the space between them and the apex. Posterior wing with the black border traversed by an orange band.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has three white spots at the apex, that the posterior wing has the orange band broader and continued on the costal margin to the base, and a submarginal row of bifid white spots.

The male is less; has the margins narrower, the second median nervule produced to the outer margin, and the third scarcely seen, and has not the submarginal white spots.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ to $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This beautiful species, until compared with it, seems to differ very little from *I. Ilerda* at *fig.* 19.

ITHOMIA ROWENA. 123.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing, with the basal half, orange. The costal margin at the base, the inner margin from the base to near the anal angle, a triangular spot in the cell, and a small spot at the base of the first median nervule, black. The rest of the wing black, crossed obliquely by a deeply-sinuated band of yellow. Posterior wing, with a large spot at the apex and a narrow band from it to the base, orange: the rest black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal row of very minute but distinct white spots.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ULLA. 124.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white. Anterior wing, with the outer and inner margins, the nervures, and a narrow curved band at the end of the cell, black. The costal margin, and the space between the median nervures and the black border of the inner margin, rufous. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly black; the nervures, except where they join the said margins, rufous.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are all rufous, that the anterior wing has the usual apical white spots, and the posterior wing has a row of large lunular bifid white spots on the outer margin.

Expan. $2\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species it will be seen is remarkable for the great size of the anterior wing.

ITHOMIA ZABINA. 125.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent rufous-white. The margins (except the costal margin of the anterior wing, which is rufous) and the nervures, black. Anterior wing, with a transverse band at the end of the cell, also black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the margins are light rufous, that the anterior wing has the usual apical white spots, and the posterior a row of lunular bifid spots on the outer margin.

The male has the anterior wing narrower and more pointed at the apex; the margins narrower.

Expan. $2\frac{9}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species bears considerable resemblance to *I. Zerlina*, *fig. 95*; but is easily known from it by the nearly perpendicular direction of the band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XXI.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1858.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

126. ITHOMIA VILLULA.

127. ITHOMIA APULIA.

130. ITHOMIA GUNILLA.

128. ITHOMIA ERCILLA.

131. ITHOMIA PRISCILLA.

129. ITHOMIA ILERDINA.

132. ITHOMIA ILLINISSA. var.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XXI.

ITHOMIA VILLULA. 126.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent purple, clouded with brown, with three white spots beyond the middle, between the nervules. The margins and nervures black. Posterior wing transparent light yellow, except near the apex, where it is opaque white; a large spot of orange at the anal angle; the costal and outer margins broadly and irregularly black, the nervures white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has three white spots at the apex; that the posterior wing has a bifid white spot on the costal margin near its middle, and a submarginal row of six white spots.

Expan. $2\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA APULIA. ♀ 127.

♂ *Ithomia Cæno*, var., *Hew. Ex. But. Ithomia*, Pl. 14, f. 84.

UPPERSIDE. Female transparent purple white. Anterior wing, with the margins and nervures, black. Posterior wing, with the outer margin, broadly black. A large spot of orange at the anal angle. Both wings with one or two white spots at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a submarginal row of white spots upon both wings.

Expan. ♂ $2\frac{4}{10}$ in., ♀ $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

When the male of this species was figured, I believed it to be only a variety of *I. Cæno*, but having seen several females, I find that they differ from *Cæno* in the position of the nervures of the posterior wing. The females of this species are also much smaller than the males, differing thus from the rest of the genus *Ithomia*. This species is very closely allied to *I. Villula*, they differ from each other in the nervures of the posterior wing.

ITHOMIA ERCILLA. 128.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing black, with a large semi-transparent trifid triangular rufous spot from the base to the middle. A transverse band near the apex of two white spots, one oblong and divided into four by the nervures, the other small. Posterior wing semi-transparent rufous, the outer margin broadly black, traversed by a broad band of orange.

UNDERSIDE differs only in having four white spots at the apex of both wings. The male does not differ.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species will come next to *I. Inachia* and *I. Cyrianassa*.

ITHOMIA ILERDINA. 129.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with four transparent white spots; one at the base triangular slightly rufous; the second oval within the cell; the third below it, between the first and second median nervules; the fourth minute touching a broad band of orange, which crosses the wing from the costal margin near the apex to near the anal angle, keeping the curve of the outer margin. Posterior wing lilac-white; the nervures white, except where they join the marginal band; costal margin black; outer margin black, traversed by a rufous band.

UNDERSIDE differs only in having one or two minute spots at the apex of both wings.

Expan $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Peru.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

ITHOMIA GUNILLA. 130.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with three large semi-transparent white spots; one spot across the middle, divided by the median nervure, and half way between it and the apex two spots forming a band parallel to the outer margin. A triangular rufous-white spot at the base; the inner margin, from its base to the middle, rufous. Posterior wing rufous; the disco-cellular nervule, the outer margin, and a spot at the apex, black.

UNDERSIDE does not differ, except that the apex of the anterior wing is crossed by a band of white, and the apex of the posterior wing has two or three white spots.

Female does not differ.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA PRISCILLA. 131.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, with four large white spots; two oval across the middle (one in the cell, the other between the median nervules); two (divided by nervures) similarly placed nearer the apex. A triangular rufous white spot near the base; the inner margin from the base to the middle rufous. Posterior wing rufous, the outer margin broadly black, traversed by a broad orange band; the disco-cellular nervule black.

UNDERSIDE differs only in having the usual white spot at the apex of both wings.

The female does not differ.

Expan $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ILLINISSA, var. 132.

Ithomia Illinissa, Hew. Ex. But., *Ithomia*, Pl. 1, f. 2.

This does not differ from *I. Illinissa*, except that it has not the white spot at the middle of the costal margin of the anterior wing, and that it has its wing suffused with black, which many of the Heliconidæ are subject to.

HELICONIDÆ.
ITHOMIA. XXII.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1858.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

133 ITHOMIA INA

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 134. ITHOMIA ORIANA. | 137. ITHOMIA DUESSA. |
| 135. ITHOMIA ALEXINA. | 138. ITHOMIA OULITA. |
| 136. ITHOMIA SYNNOVA. | 139. ITHOMIA NORELLA. |

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XXII.

ITHOMIA INA. 132.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent rufous-white; the margins black; the nervures very faintly marked. Anterior wing with a row of indistinct white spots on the black of the outer margin. Without the usual spot on the costal margin. Posterior wing with the inner margin broadly rufous.

UNDERSIDE. Does not differ at all except that the inner margin of the anterior wing, where it rests upon the posterior wing, is brilliantly polished like silver.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

Near to I. Alema, fig. 120, but differs from it in colour. Near I. Apulia, 127, but has the nervures very differently placed.

ITHOMIA ORIANA. 133.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent, the nervures black; the margins broadly black. Anterior wing clouded with brown within the cell. Crossed obliquely by a broad band of black, which divides at the median nervure, and passes down the second and third median nervules.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the black margins are traversed by a rufous band; that the apex of both wings is marked with two or three small white spots, and that the outer margin of the posterior wing has some indistinct white spots.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Near I. Onega, fig. 1, but different in the arrangement of the nervures of the posterior wing.

ITHOMIA ALEXINA. 134.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent purple-white; the margins black. Anterior wing crossed obliquely at the middle by a band of black; triangular where it crosses the end of the cell, linear where it follows the second median nervule to the outer margin. Apex broadly black. The oval space between it and the black band slightly washed with white. Posterior wing with the nervures black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the black band and margins are all traversed by a rufous line.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Bolivia.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

Although, at first sight, this species scarcely differs from I. Ardea, fig. 78, it will be seen at once how distinct they are, upon examining the nervules of the posterior wing. They are both of them as nearly allied to I. Silphis, of Guérin, as they are to each other, and yet differ as widely from it.

ITHOMIA SYNNOVA. 135.

UPPERSIDE. Female black. Anterior wing with nearly all the cell, and a line between it, and the anal angle orange. A large semi-transparent white spot beyond the middle. Posterior wing with the outer half, except the margin, orange.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are two small white spots at the apex of the posterior wing.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

ITHOMIA DUESSA. 136.

UPPERSIDE. Female black. Anterior wing with the base rufous. A large central irregular spot of light yellow, marked with a black spot. Two small white spots at the apex. Posterior wing rufous; the apex and two irregular bands, which spring from it and partly cross the wing, together with the outer margin, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the base of the anterior wing is black, with two rufous lines only; that the demi-bands of the posterior wing are continued to the inner margin, broken into spots as they approach it, and that both wings have a submarginal row of white spots.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

ITHOMIA OULITA. 137.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing pale yellow, semi-transparent, clouded near the base and outer margin. The nervure, which closes the cell and the ends of the other nervures as they approach the outer margin, black. The margins broadly black. Posterior wing orange, except near the costal margin, where it is nearly white. Outer margin broadly black, narrow towards the anal angle. Both wings with a submarginal row of white spots.

UNDERSIDE does not differ, except that there are two additional white spots near the anal angle of the posterior wing.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA NORELLA. 138.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing black from the base to the middle; at the middle a group of light yellow spots; one single, within the cell; one on the costal margin, forming part of a curved unequal band which crosses the wing. Beyond the band transparent grey; the nervures and margins black. Posterior wing orange, with a black spot at the end of the cell; the apex and outer margin to its middle black, with a row of white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

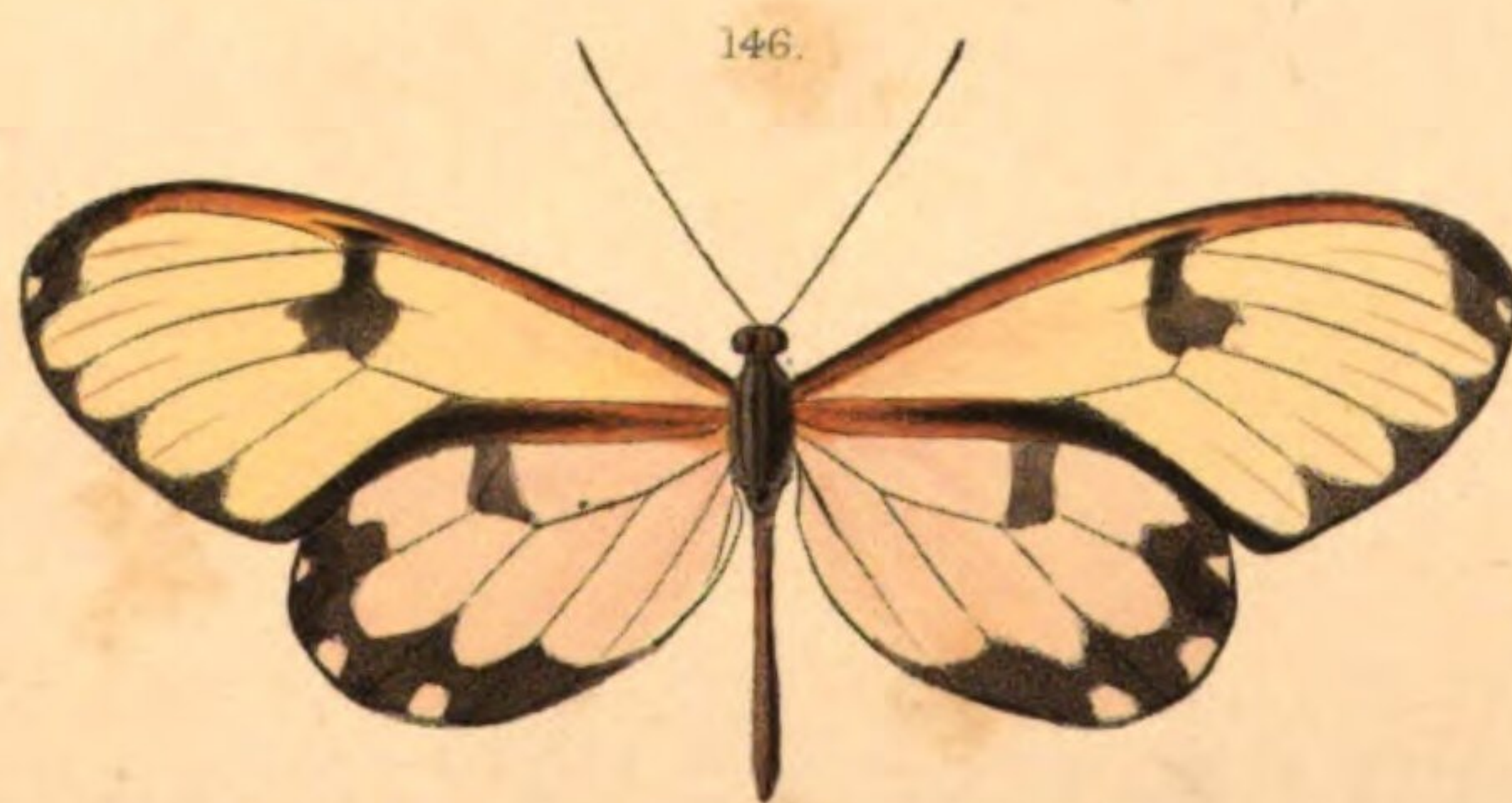
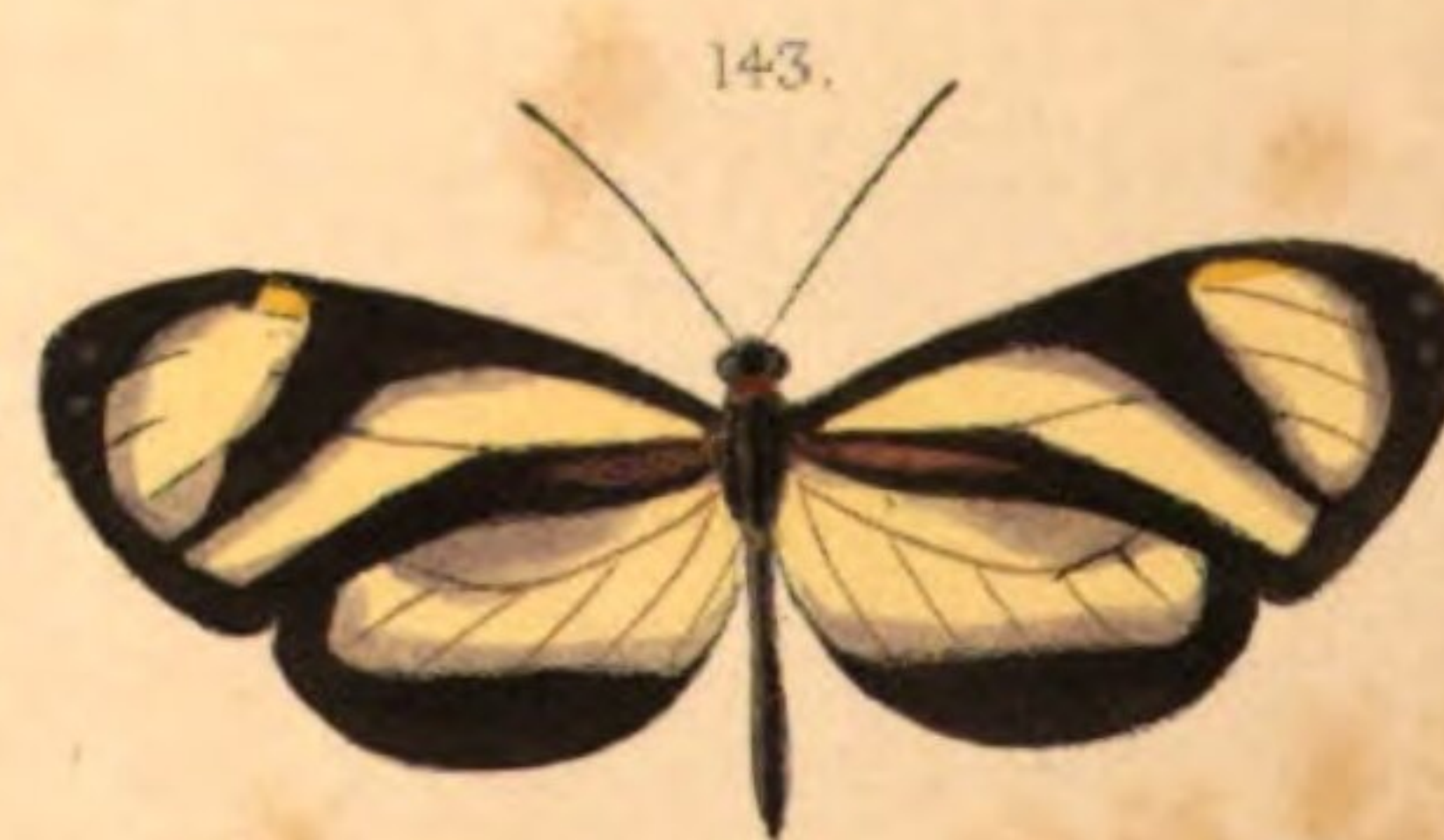
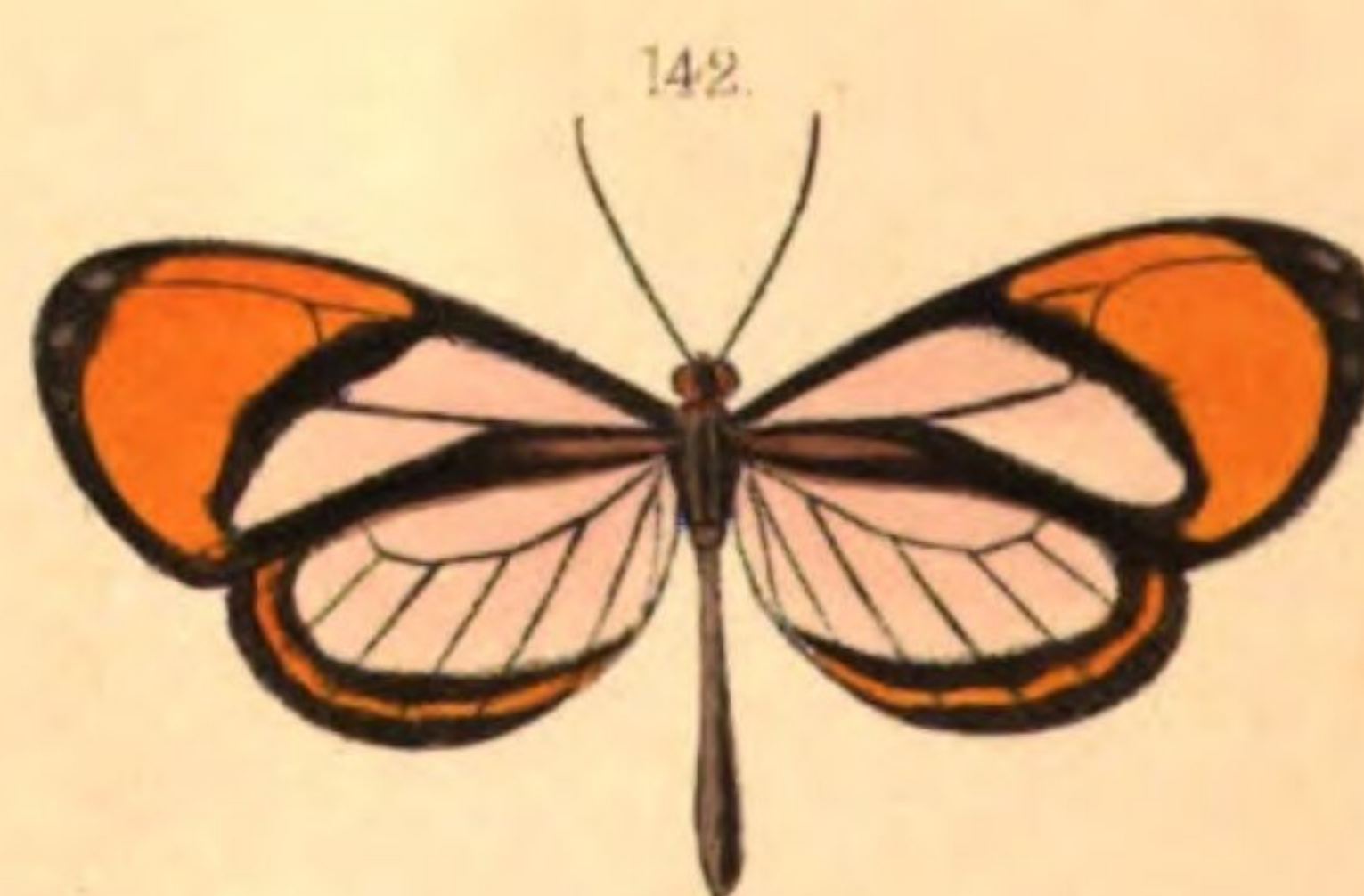
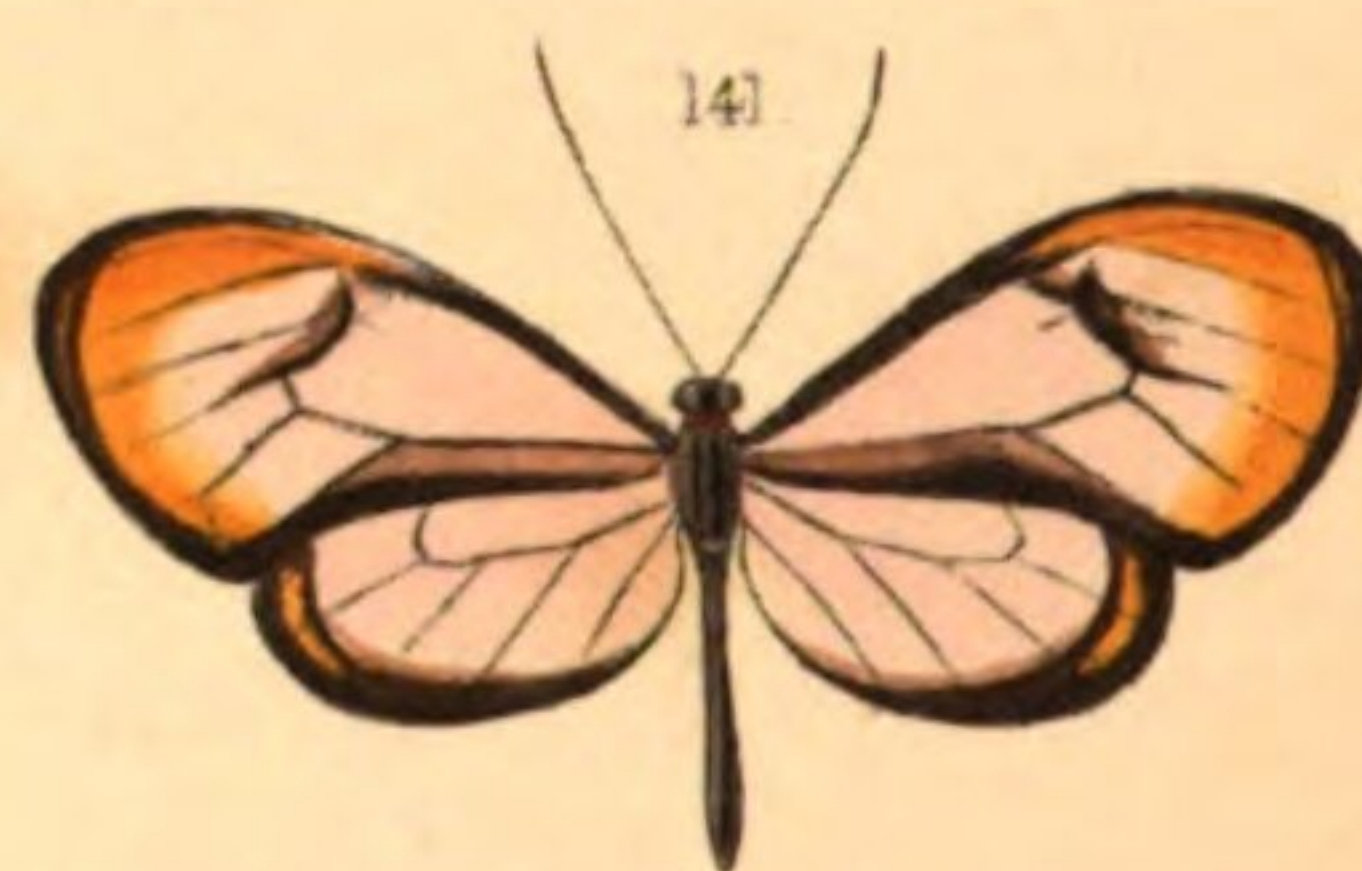
Expan. $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Cuenca.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and British Museum.

I quite expected that this and the preceding would prove to be sexes of the same species. They are, however, both males; and, though very much alike, differ in the position of the nervures of both wings. In this species the second branch from the subcostal nervure rises at the end of the cell; in *I. Oulita* the same branch is considerably beyond it. The disco-cellular nervures of the posterior wing also differ.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XXIII.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith, 1860

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

140. ITHOMIA ETHICA.
141. ITHOMIA OROLINA.
142. ITHOMIA CORENA.

143. 144. ITHOMIA INACHIA. var.
145. ITHOMIA ILERDINA. var.
146. ITHOMIA THEUDELINDA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XXIII.

ITHOMIA ETHICA. 140.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent pale-yellow. The margins black, bordered inwardly with grey. Anterior wing crossed at the end of the cell by a waved band of black, proceeding to the outer margin by the second median nervule, which is also black. Posterior wing, with part of the median nervure, its second and third branches, and the end of the cell, broadly black. Both wings with a submarginal band of white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $1\frac{11}{20}$ in. Hab. Cuenca.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA OROLINA. 141.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent lilac-white; the nervures and margins black. Anterior wing crossed at the end of the cell by an indistinct band of brown, followed by an ill-defined curved submarginal band of orange, from the middle of the costal margin to the anal angle of the wing. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly black, marked at the apex by a bifid orange spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is some white at the apex of both wings.

Expan. $1\frac{13}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Much like *I. Cidonia*, but sufficiently distinct to form a species. The nervures of the anterior wing are placed at very different angles with each other.

ITHOMIA CORENA. 142.

UPPERSIDE transparent lilac-white; the nervures and margins black. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of orange, bordered on both sides with black. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly black, traversed by a band of orange. Both wings with two or three obscure spots at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the apical spots are white.

Expan. $1\frac{17}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Also much like *I. Cidonia* and *Sarepta*, but differs from them greatly in the position of the nervures of the posterior wing.

ITHOMIA INACHIA. Var. 143, 144.

Ithomia Inachia, *Ex. But.* Vol. I., figs. 66, 67.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent green-white, bordered with grey; the margins broadly black. Anterior wing crossed midway, from margin to margin, by an oblique band of black—broad at the costal margin, narrow where it joins the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the black margins are all traversed by a band of orange, and that there are three white spots at the apex of each wing.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This, however much it may seem to differ at first sight, is, I have no doubt, only a variety of *I. Inachia*, figs. 66, 67. Underside it does not differ from fig. 66, which I consider typical. I had some doubt before as to my being correct in figuring two insects so different in colour as one and the same species. The sight of the Butterfly now figured has removed that doubt, and shown that it is a species subject to great variation.

ITHOMIA ILERDINA. Var. ♀ 145.

♂ *Ithomia Ilerdina*, *Ex. But.* Vol. II., fig. 129.

Does not differ from the male figured before, except that it has two white spots near the middle of the costal margin on both sides, one of these spots being sometimes obscured on the upperside. I do not think that this is a variety peculiar to the female although the examples which I have seen are all of that sex. The sexes of *Ithomia* seldom differ except in the position of the nervures.

ITHOMIA THEUDELINDA. 146.

UPPERSIDE. Male transparent green-white; the margins and nervures (which are fine) black. Anterior wing with the costal margin rufous. Both wings with an irregular black spot at the end of the cell; both with the outer margin black, deeply sinuated inwardly; broad on the posterior wing, where it is marked with five white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ACRÆADÆ.
ACRÆA. II.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1861.

Printed by Haden & Walton.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------------------|
| 8. | ACRÆA ACIPHA | |
| 9. | ACRÆA NECODA | 11. 12. ACRÆA ESEBRIA |
| 10. | ACRÆA CERASA | 13. ACRÆA NEBULOSA |

ACRÆADÆ.

ACRÆA. II.

ACRÆA ACIPHA. 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing crossed transversely near the middle by a broad irregular band of orange, sinuated on both sides, and marked at the end of the cell by a black spot. Posterior wing glossed with blue.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the orange band is much paler and extended inwardly nearly to the base: that the posterior wing is so much lighter that the nervures and the rays between them are visible, some of the rays, especially near the costal margin, rufous.

Female much larger, the upperside brown, the band of the anterior wing dull yellow, the underside light brown, with the nervures and rays between them black, the posterior wing crossed beyond the middle by an indistinct band of paler colour.

Expan. ♂ $2\frac{3}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Grenada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ACRÆA NECODA. 9.

UPPERSIDE. Semitransparent, the outer margins dark brown. Anterior wing light brown, chiefly towards the margins, marked with nine black spots: one at the middle of the cell, a second below it: one at the end of the cell, and two below it (between it and the anal angle): an oblique band of four beyond the middle, forming the inner boundary of a band of white, divided by the nervures which are black. Posterior wing, rufous, paler near the outer margin, with four or five black spots near the base; crossed near the middle by a curved band of eight black spots: the nervures and the rays between them dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above with the spots near the base of the posterior wing more distinct, and to the number of eight.

Expan $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Abyssinia.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

ACRÆA CERASA. 10.

UPPERSIDE orange and white, with several black spots, the margins broadly brown. Anterior wing orange from the base to the middle, from the middle to the outer margin transparent white, with the nervures black, a spot within the cell and one at its termination black. Posterior wing with the base and four or five spots near it black; crossed near the middle by an irregular band of seven black spots, the nervures near the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE as above, with the spots near the base of the posterior wing more distinct, and eight in number.

Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Natal.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ACRÆA ESEBRIA. 11, 12.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, with a broad, central, rufous band, which is common to both wings: commences on the anterior wing at the second median nervure, and occupying nearly the whole of the posterior wing, extends to its inner margin. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a band of five light yellow spots, the lowest spot separate and minute. Posterior wing with the nervures beyond the middle, the rays between them, and some spots at the base, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing beyond the white band and the outer margin of the posterior wing (which is brown above) are rufous, with the nervures and the rays between them black. Posterior wing with nine black spots at the base.

Female differs from the male only in having the transverse band of the anterior wing white, and the band which is common to both wings light yellow.

Expan. ♂ $2\frac{4}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{10}$ in. Hab. Natal.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ACRÆA NEBULOSA. 13.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing transparent, with the base, the nervures, and the outer margin dark brown. Posterior wing dark clouded brown, with an ill-defined pale yellow band (divided into four by the nervures) between the middle of the inner margin and the middle of the wing.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal band of pale yellow spots more distinctly marked on the posterior wing, that the pale yellow band of the posterior wing is more distinct, and that there are two small spots near the base, one on the costal margin, and a clouded, ill-defined spot in and below the cell, all light yellow.

Expan $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Ceram.

In the Collection of Mr. Wallace.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

MESSARAS.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1859.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. MESSARAS MÆONIDES.

3. 6. MESSARAS MADESTES.

4. 5. MESSARAS MAONITES.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

MESSARAS.

MESSARAS MÆONIDES. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male, from the base to near the middle, rufous; crossed at the middle by a broad transverse orange band, clouded where it meets the inner margin, and marked with a black spot. Beyond the band dark brown, with a submarginal band of black. Posterior wing rufous; crossed before the middle by a transverse narrow band of orange, margined on both sides with black, followed (touching it) by an indistinct band of lilac, by a band of six black spots, and by two submarginal bands of the same colour. The outer margin brown.

UNDERSIDE yellow. Both wings with four transverse rufous bands; the first before the middle and very narrow; the second and third zigzag, inclosing between them a band (broken in the middle) of black spots. The black spot near the inner margin of the anterior wing large; the second band of the posterior wing margined inside with silvery white.

Expan. $2\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESSARAS MADESTES. 3, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Female dark brown. Both wings crossed transversely at the middle by a broad common band of orange, marked on the anterior wing by a round black spot. Anterior wing with two orange spots near the apex.

UNDERSIDE. Both wings, from the base to the central band (which is light yellow), rufous-yellow, rufous beyond the central band; both with a submarginal row

NYMPHALIDÆ—MESSARAS.

of lunular and linear spots of yellow. Anterior wing with a bifid spot near the apex, and four other large spots of yellow, also a band of black spots. Posterior wing with a band of eye-like purple spots, their centres black, their upper margins lilac-white.

The male does not differ.

Expan. $2\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. New Guinea.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESSARAS MAONITES. 4, 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing with the base rufous-brown; crossed at the middle by a broad transverse band of orange. Beyond the band black. Posterior wing rufous-brown. The outer margin, and a row of round spots near it, black.

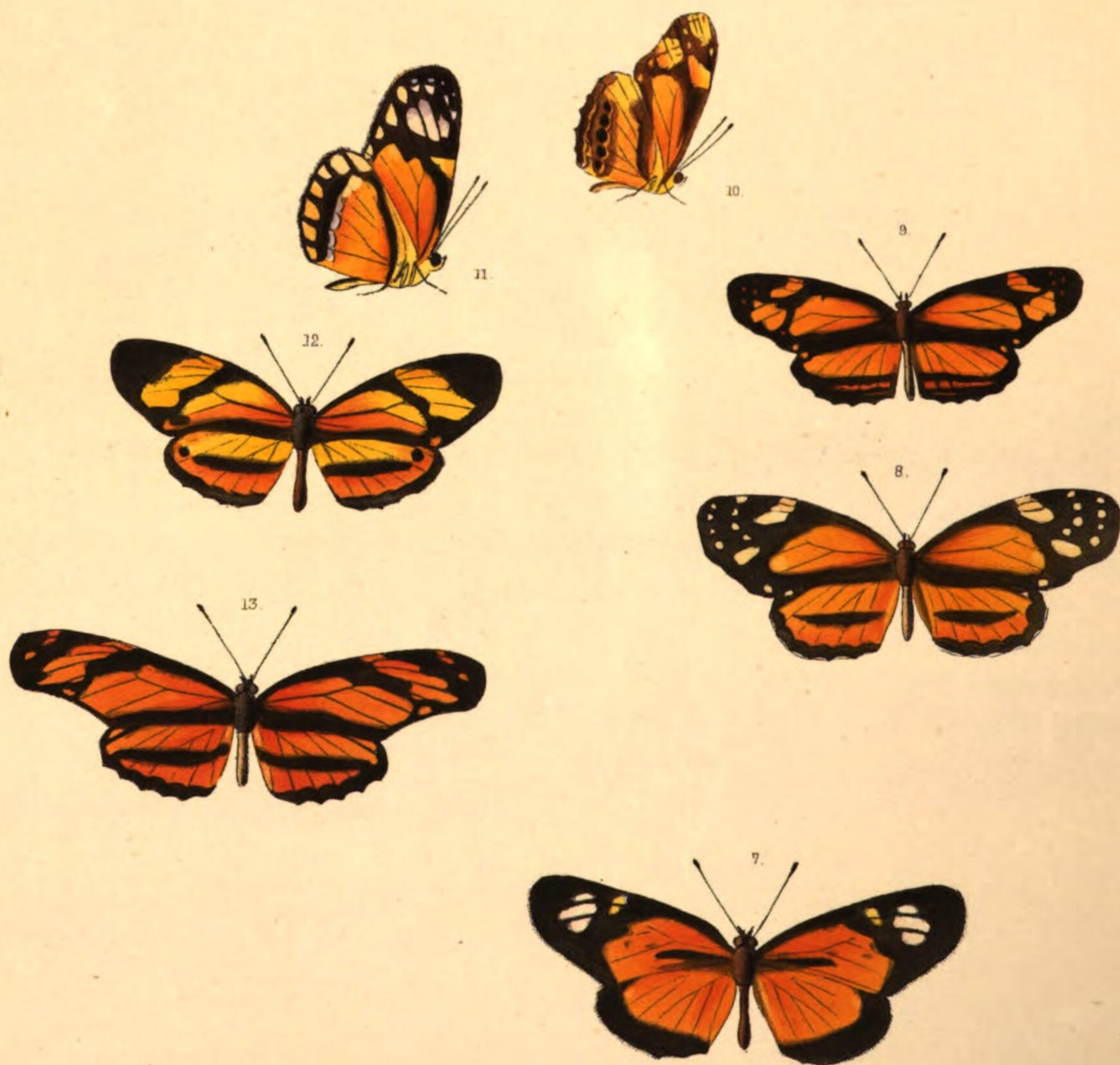
UNDERSIDE yellow. The base of both wings rufous-yellow. The central band light yellow, and beyond it to the outer margin rufous-brown, marked with some indistinct lilac spots near the costal margin; two black spots near the anal angle, and a submarginal row of pale yellow spots. Posterior wing crossed at the middle by a narrow band of pale yellow; beyond it to the outer margin rufous-brown, crossed by a band of lilac spots, by a band of black spots, by a band of triangular yellow spots, and again by a band of linear yellow spots.

Expan. $2\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Amboyna.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHALIDÆ

ERESIA. II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1857.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

7. 11. ERESIA EMERANTIA
8. 9. 10. ERESIA ERANITES.

12. ERESIA ESORA.
13. ERESIA EZORIAS.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

ERESIA. II.

ERESIA EMERANTIA. 7, 11.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large space of orange from the inner margin to near the centre, marked near the base by a line of black. Beyond the middle, and nearly equidistant from the margins, a trifid white spot. Posterior wing from the base (which is black) to beyond the middle orange; the outer margin broadly black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, but lighter, with a triangular spot of yellow on the middle of the costal margin; a submarginal row of spots, white near the apex of the wing, yellow below, and a second row of indistinct white spots at the apex. Posterior wing with the orange as above, but lighter; the costal margin from the base to beyond its middle yellow, bordered by a band of black which joins the black of the outer margin; a submarginal row of seven large yellow spots, and within them, on the inner border of the black, a row of four lilac spots, divided by the median nervules.

Expan. $2\frac{5}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA ERANITES. 8, 9, 10.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with an oblong space from the base to beyond the middle; a short oblique trifid band from the costal margin beyond the middle; a bifid spot between it and the outer margin; two parallel rows of minute spots across the apex, and two minute spots near the anal angle, all rufous-orange. Posterior wing with a longitudinal central band, a minute spot at the apex, and two short lines near the anal angle, rufous-orange.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing nearly as above, but much lighter; the spots beyond the middle and the apex light yellow. Posterior wing light yellow with a band from near the base ending in a large spot at the middle of the costal margin, and a broad band on the outer margin from the anal angle to beyond its middle, claret colour, the latter traversed by two rows of lunular yellow spots, the upper ones upon a narrow band of black.

Female larger than the male, from which it differs on the anterior wing in having all the spots beyond the middle light yellow or white, and one half of the bifid spot replaced by two minute spots which form part of the two rows across the

apex. Posterior wing rufous-orange, with the base, the costal and outer margins, and a longitudinal band beyond the middle, black; a spot at the apex, and a waved line near the outer margin from the anal angle to the middle of the wing, white.

Expan. ♂ $1\frac{8}{10}$ in., ♀ $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA ESORA. 12.

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing with a large space from the base to near the middle (except the margins) and reaching to the anal angle (where it is marked by a black spot) rufous at the base, yellow outwardly. Crossed beyond the middle by an oblique, broad, angular band of yellow. Posterior wing with the basal half yellow, the rest rufous. The base, a transverse band at the middle, a round spot near the apex, and the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE. As above, but lighter. Anterior wing with the central band extending to the outer margin, where it is crossed by a black line which runs parallel to the outer margin; near the apex a band of yellow. Posterior wing with a row of oblong black spots, instead of the central band; the outer margin traversed by a band of yellow from the anal angle to beyond its middle.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

N.B. This is the species which ought to have been figured in a former Plate as *E. Pella*. The butterfly there called *Pella* has been previously well figured under the name of *Eunice*, in Hubner's *Sammlung Exotischer Schmetterlinge*.

ERESIA EZORIAS. 13.

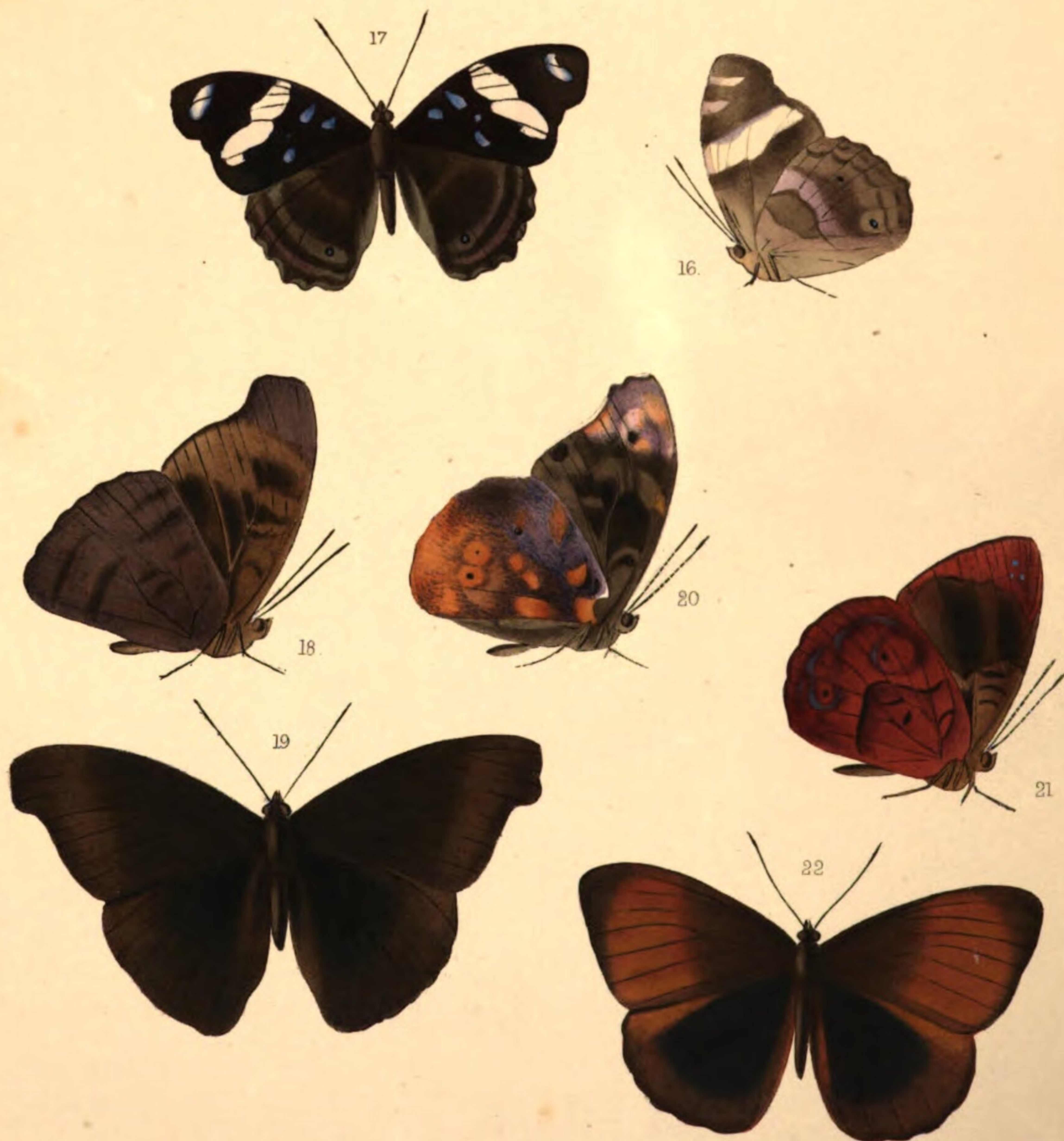
UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large space from the base to beyond the middle of the outer margin, occupying the lower half of the cell and extending to the inner margin which is black; an oblique band of four oblong spots, a small spot on the middle of the outer margin, and a row of three or four small spots across the apex; rufous-orange. Posterior wing rufous-orange, with the base, the costal and outer margins, and a band from the middle of the costal margin to the apex, black; an orange spot at the apex.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, as above, but lighter; the base yellow; the oblique band and the spots at the apex, which here form a band like the other, yellow. Posterior wing, as above; the base, the central band, and two spots at the apex, yellow; a submarginal row of lunules, and a line on the inner margin at the anal angle, silvery-white.

Expan. $2\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
CYBDELIS. III.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

16. 17. CYBDELIS CAPENAS.
18. 19. CYBDELIS CARALIS.

20. CYBDELIS CARESA.
21. 22. CYBDELIS CARIAS.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CYBDELIS. III.

CYBDELIS CAPENAS. 16, 17.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing blue-black with four light blue spots before the middle; three of them (two of which are within the cell), triangular; the fourth, minute and round. Crossed beyond the middle obliquely by a band of white. Near the apex an oblong bifid spot of light blue, with the centre white. Posterior wing brown, with the base, a cloud across the middle, and two bands parallel to the outer margin, darker brown. Towards the anal angle a small black spot, with the centre light blue.

UNDERSIDE light brown. Anterior wing with the white band as above, but bordered on its outer edge with lilac. The spot near the apex indistinct and white. Posterior wing crossed before the middle and near the outer margin by a line of darker brown, and at the middle by a band of lilac and a cloud of brown marked by two minute black spots, one with the centre blue.

Expan. $2\frac{5}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CYBDELIS CARALIS. 18, 19.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown, slightly glossed with blue from the base to beyond the middle; lighter brown near the outer margins, especially on the anterior wing.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing light brown, clouded with darker brown; the apex grey. Posterior wing grey or purple-brown, clouded by darker colour. The base also darker.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

It is much easier to figure this species than to describe it. It is nearly allied to the next, C. Caresa. There is some difference of form as well as of colour. This is also without the conspicuous white margin of the other.

CYBDELIS CARESA. 20.

UPPERSIDE. Male black, glossed with brilliant purple; on the anterior wing from the base to beyond the middle; on the posterior wing to the end of the cell only; the margins white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, with the base, a curved line across the cell, a band across the middle, and the inner margin, lighter brown. The apex grey, with a black spot. Posterior wing from the base nearly to the middle purple-brown, marked with rufous spots. The apex of the same colour. The rest of the wing grey or rufous. Two indistinct eye-like spots between the median nervules.

Variety with the base of the posterior wing on the underside all rufous instead of purple, the rest grey.

Expan. $2\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Except that it is larger C. Carena does not differ on the upperside from C. Sidonia of Godart; on the underside it is very variable.

CYBDELIS CARIAS. 21, 22.

UPPERSIDE. Female dark brown. The outer half of the anterior wing and the apex of the posterior wing rufous-brown. Posterior wing glossed with blue from the base to beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, with the base lighter crossed by three black lines. The apex red-brown, with some minute lilac spots. Posterior wing brick-red, with three short black lines (one near the base, two within the cell). Crossed before the middle by a very curved black line, and marked beyond it by three very indistinct eye-like spots surrounded with lilac.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

EPIPHILE. Boisduval.



W C. Hewitson, del. et lith.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. EPIPHILE EPIMENES.

3. 4. EPIPHILE EPICASTE.

5. 6. EPIPHILE ERIOPIS.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

EPIPHILE.

EPIPHILE EPIMENES. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male black, glossed, from the base to beyond the middle, with brilliant silvery blue. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a macular rufous band, changing, as the light changes, to a most beautiful pink. Crossed near the apex by three spots, two of them rufous, the other (the middle one) white. Posterior wing with the apex rufous.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, the base and the band (which is as above) rufous; near the apex there is a rufous eye-like spot inclosing a spot of white and one of black. The apex grey or red-brown. Two spots near the outer margin and one beyond the end of the cell light blue. Posterior wing red-brown, clouded from the costal margin (which is marked by a silvery triangular spot) to the middle with darker brown. Beyond the middle there are four eye-like spots in pairs, those nearest the anal angle very indistinct.

Expan. $2\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The blue upon the wings of this species is not surpassed by any of the Morphos. It passes over the rufous band and changes it, in a bright light, to a most exquisite pink.

EPIPHILE EPICASTE. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. The centre of the wings (especially the posterior) glossed with purple. Both wings crossed by a band of orange commencing in the cell of the anterior wing and ending near the middle of the outer margin of the posterior wing. Anterior wing from the base to the said band (above the median nervure) orange, marked by three black spots. Crossed obliquely beyond the middle from the costal margin to near the anal angle (where it ends in a round spot) by a sinuated band of orange. A spot of orange on the costal margin near the apex, and below it a spot of white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, but lighter. The base without the black spots. The apex red-brown, with both the spots near it white, and a third spot below them black marked by a minute spot of light blue. Posterior wing clouded with red-brown and grey, with the usual silvery spot on the costal margin. Beyond the middle four indistinct eye-like spots in pairs; near the margin some triangular and lunular spots of brown.

Expan. $2\frac{5}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

EPIPHILE ERIOPIS. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Posterior wing slightly purple. Both wings crossed by a broad band of orange which commences near the base of the anterior wing and proceeds in a nearly direct line to the middle of the outer margin of the posterior wing, where it curves towards the anal angle, and is marked by a small black spot. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a band of white from the costal margin to near the anal angle, where it is divided into spots. Apex with a small yellow spot.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, but lighter, with a double eye-like spot near the apex, one-half spotted with white, the other with black and white. The apex red-brown and orange-yellow, with several minute spots of lilac-white, two of them near the middle of the outer margin. Posterior wing varied with orange-yellow and red-brown, darker from the base to the middle. The silvery spot on the costal margin large. Beyond the middle four eye-like spots in pairs, those nearest the anal angle indistinct. A row of white spots near the outer margin.

Expan. $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species is most nearly allied to *Nymphalis Chrysites* of Latreille, figured in Humboldt and Bonpland "Obs. de Zoology." The same broad orange band crosses the wings of both.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
EPIPHILE. II. & PAROMIA.



W.C. Hewitson, del et lith. 1861.

Printed by Walter & Co. m.

1. 2. PAROMIA PULCHRA.
7. 8. EPIPHILE OREA ♀. 9. 10. 11. EPIPHILE ADRASTA.

EPIPHILE. II.

EPIPHILE OREA. ♀ 7, 8.

Zemenis Orea Hubner Samml, Exot. Schmett.

Hubner has figured the males of two species as the sexes of Orea. I have here figured the female of his figs. 1 and 2, and for the butterfly given by him at figs. 3 and 4 of the same plate as the female of his Orea, I propose the name of Epiphile Hubneri as a tribute to the memory of a man whose exquisite figures of butterflies give me pleasure every time I see them.

EPIPHILE ADRASTA. 9, 10, 11.

UPPERSIDE. Male black, crossed transversely by two bands of orange-yellow. The first band broad, of nearly uniform breadth, common to both wings, commences at the costal margin of the anterior wing near the base and continues through the posterior wing to the middle of its outer margin where it becomes wider. Anterior wing crossed obliquely from margin to margin by a band of the same colour; a small white spot near the apex. The apex rufous.

UNDERSIDE as above, but paler, except that the apex has two ocelli; one with the white spot (described above) as its centre, the other with a pupil of black. Posterior wing grey-brown, clouded before the middle by rufous-brown with the usual silvery-white spot on the costal margin and four indistinct ocelli in pairs beyond the middle.

Female differs from the male in having the base of the anterior wing, and the whole of the posterior wing (except the apex, which is black), rufous, and the band of the anterior wing of a pale yellow, more sinuated, and not reaching to the outer margin, and in having a small black spot and submarginal band. On the underside the sexes are alike.

Expan. $2\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I have adopted the name by which this species stands in the collection of Dr. Boisduval, at the same time that I enter my protest against the custom (so prevalent on the Continent) of giving manuscript names to insects.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

PAROMIA, *Hewitson*.

Thorax moderately robust, abdomen rather long, slender. Eyes small, smooth. Palpi robust, thickly clothed with scales. Antennæ rather long, slender, terminated in an oblong club.

Anterior wing trigonate; costal margin arched; outer margin short, very slightly sinuated at the middle; inner margin slightly sinuated at the middle. Costal nervure robust, not reaching to the middle of the wing, subcostal nervure slender, with four branches, the first and second nearly together before the end of the discoidal cell, the third and fourth at a distance from the first pair and from each other. Discoidal cell short, closed; the upper disco-cellular nervure very short, the second about half the length of the third, curved inwards; the third long and united to the third median nervure at its base.

Posterior wing circular. Costal nervure continued to the apex of the wing. Discoidal cell short, closed. The upper disco-cellular nervure (rising a little below the first branch of the subcostal nervure) half the length of the second, joining the median nervure at the base of the third branch.

Fore-legs of the male rather long, slender, clothed with long hair, femur longer than the tibia, tarsus longer than either.

Hind-legs long, smooth; the femora longer than the tibia, the tibiæ and tarsi of nearly equal length.

PAROMIA PULCHRA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing, with the base and a broad oblique transverse band sinuated inwardly, scarlet. Posterior wing with a large oblong central scarlet spot.

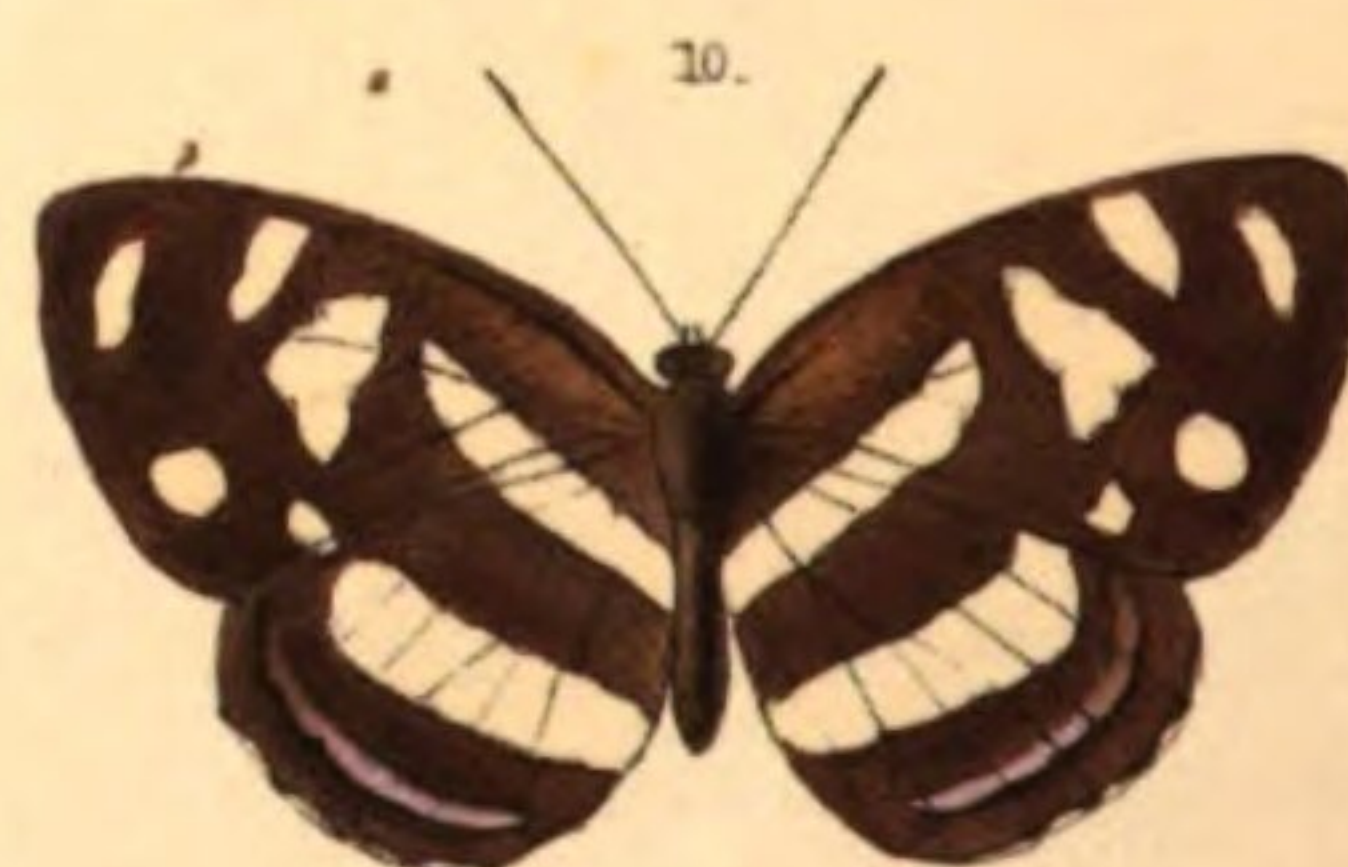
UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the apex is brown. Posterior wing rufous, with a spot on the costal margin before its middle, and a broad transverse band beyond the middle, red-brown; the band bordered outwardly with dull lilac, and marked towards the anal angle by a minute spot, half black, half light blue.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

There is no genus in this group with which *Paromia* can be associated. If its general appearance were to guide one it might be placed with *Catagramma*; in colour it scarcely differs on the upperside from *C. Cynosura*, but has the discoidal cell of both wings closed. Its nearest alliance is with *Epiphile*; its palpi are however of different form, its anterior wings are not truncate, and it is without the remarkable silvery spot which marks the costal margin on the underside of all the species of *Epiphile*.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
EUBAGIS. II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1857.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

9. EUBAGIS RACIDULA ♀.
10. EUBAGIS ERCHIA ♀

11 12. EUBAGIS GISELLA
13 14 15. EUBAGIS ONIAS.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

EUBAGIS. II.

EUBAGIS RACIDULA. ♀ 9.

♂ *E. Racidula.* *Hew. Exot. But. Vol. 1, Pl. 33.*

EUBAGIS ERCHIA. ♀ 10.

♂ *E. Erchia.* *Hew. Exot. But. Vol. 1, Pl. 33.*

EUBAGIS GISELLA. 11, 12.

UPPERSIDE. Male purple. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins and the apical half black. Four white spots beyond the middle irregularly placed, two on the purple, two on the black, three of them almost in a line across the wing. Posterior wing with the margins black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, the margins rufous. The costal margin at the base, a longitudinal band within the cell, another short band below, near and parallel to it, five spots, (three as above, but larger,) and a band across the apex, white. A line in the cell touching the costal nervure, a spot in the cell and a spot just beyond it silvery blue. Posterior wing dull silvery white, with four transverse equidistant bands, and the outer margin rufous. Between the fourth band and the outer margin two eye-like black spots, with pupils of silvery blue, a black spot near the anal angle also marked with blue. Both wings with a submarginal faint line of blue.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species is especially interesting, personating as it does on the upper side a *Cybdelis*, whilst on the underside it is so true to this genus.

EUBAGIS ONIAS. 13, 14, 15.

UPPERSIDE. Male (13) clouded green, the outer margins black. Anterior wing rufous in places where the white spots of the underside are seen through. A small black spot near the end of the cell. The apex broadly black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black. The cell and the costal and outer margins rufous. The costal margin at the base and ten spots white, two within the cell connected by a curved line of silvery blue, one between them and the inner margin, a fourth (minute) just beyond the end of the cell (partly blue), three placed transversely near the middle, the eighth (a large one) across the apex traversed by a rufous line, one between it and the anal angle and joined to it by a line of blue, and one (a small one) at the said angle; a spot of blue between the fourth white spot and the costal margin. Posterior wing white, with a transverse band near the base, a second (a broad one) before the middle traversed by a line of silvery blue from the costal margin to its middle, and from its middle to the inner margin by one of white (*all blue in the female*). Two semi-circular spaces, each marked by a round black spot, and the outer margin, rufous. The two black spots and a third near the anal angle marked with silvery blue. Apex white. Both wings with a submarginal blue line.

Female (14, 15) dark brown. Anterior wing with seven spots of white, one within the cell, one below it (forming part of a band which crosses the posterior wing), three in a line across the middle, the sixth (minute) near the apex, the seventh between it and the anal angle. Posterior wing with two transverse bands, one near the base, the other (a broad one) at the middle, and a submarginal curved line of neutral colour.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Closely allied to E. Postverta, but abundantly distinct.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
EUBAGIS. III.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1859.

Printed by Hillmandel & Walton.

16. 17. EUBAGIS ANUBIS.
18. 19. 20. EUBAGIS AMPLIAS

21. 22. EUBAGIS PERSIS.
23. 24. EUBAGIS NEORIS.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

EUBAGIS. III.

EUBAGIS ANUBIS. 16, 17.

UPPERSIDE. Male white, margined with black. Anterior wing with the base blue, forming one side of a semicircular space which occupies most of the inner margin and extends to the middle of the wing. The remainder of the wing black with three white spots; one at the costal margin beyond its middle, two near the outer margin. Posterior wing white, its outer margin with a narrow border of black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins of both wings are rufous; that the spot nearest the apex of the anterior wing is extended across the apex; that there are two lines (one curved at the end), and a spot between them of a silvery-blue, near the base of the costal margin; a similar line between the two spots nearest the outer margin, and another running parallel and near to the said margin; and that the posterior wing has a triangular rufous spot, bordered with black, on the middle of the costal margin.

Female (figs. 16, 17) differs above in having the outer margin of the posterior wing much broader. On the underside it has the same narrow, rufous margin as the male, traversed by a line of blue and parallel to it (united with it at both ends) a band of brown.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EUBAGIS AMPLIAS. 18, 19, 20.

UPPERSIDE. Male black and green. Anterior wing black, with a broad longitudinal band of green from the base to beyond the middle curved towards the outer margin, touching a spot near the anal angle. Two spots of green near the apex. Posterior wing with a broad central transverse band of green.

UNDERSIDE brown, with bands and spots white. A band of white, common to both wings, commences at the median nervure of the anterior wing, and continues to the inner margin of the posterior wing near the base. Anterior wing with six spots, and the costal margin at the base white; one spot near the commencement of the white band, three in a transverse line beyond the middle, and two near the outer margin. The base rufous, with a curved line and spot of silvery-blue within the cell, an oblique line near the middle of the costal margin, a line between the two white spots nearest the outer margin, and a line parallel and near to the outer margin, all silvery-blue.

Posterior wing white, with the base rufous and black. Crossed before the middle by a broad rufous band margined with black and marked with silvery-blue. Crossed again near the outer margin by a curved band of brown. The outer margin rufous traversed by a line of blue. A line of blue between the bands where they are united at the anal angle. The three bands united on the costal margins.

Female dark brown. A white band near the base, common to both wings. Anterior wing with six white spots. Posterior wing with a second transverse band of white. Underside as in the male.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EUBAGIS PERSIS. 21, 22.

UPPERSIDE. Male light-blue, the margins black. Anterior wing with an indistinct black spot within the cell; the apex broadly black.

UNDERSIDE. Dirty white or grey. Anterior wing with three transverse bands, and the outer margin light brown. The first band short within the cell; the second before the middle bordered with black; the third ill-defined, not reaching the inner margin, inclosing an oval white spot. Two minute black spots near the apex. Posterior wing crossed transversely by six rufous lines, one near the base; two before the middle, two beyond the middle, united at both ends, and enclosing four minute spots of black; one dotted with blue; the sixth band near the outer margin. The costal margin near the base and outer margin rufous.

Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EUBAGIS NEORIS. 23, 24.

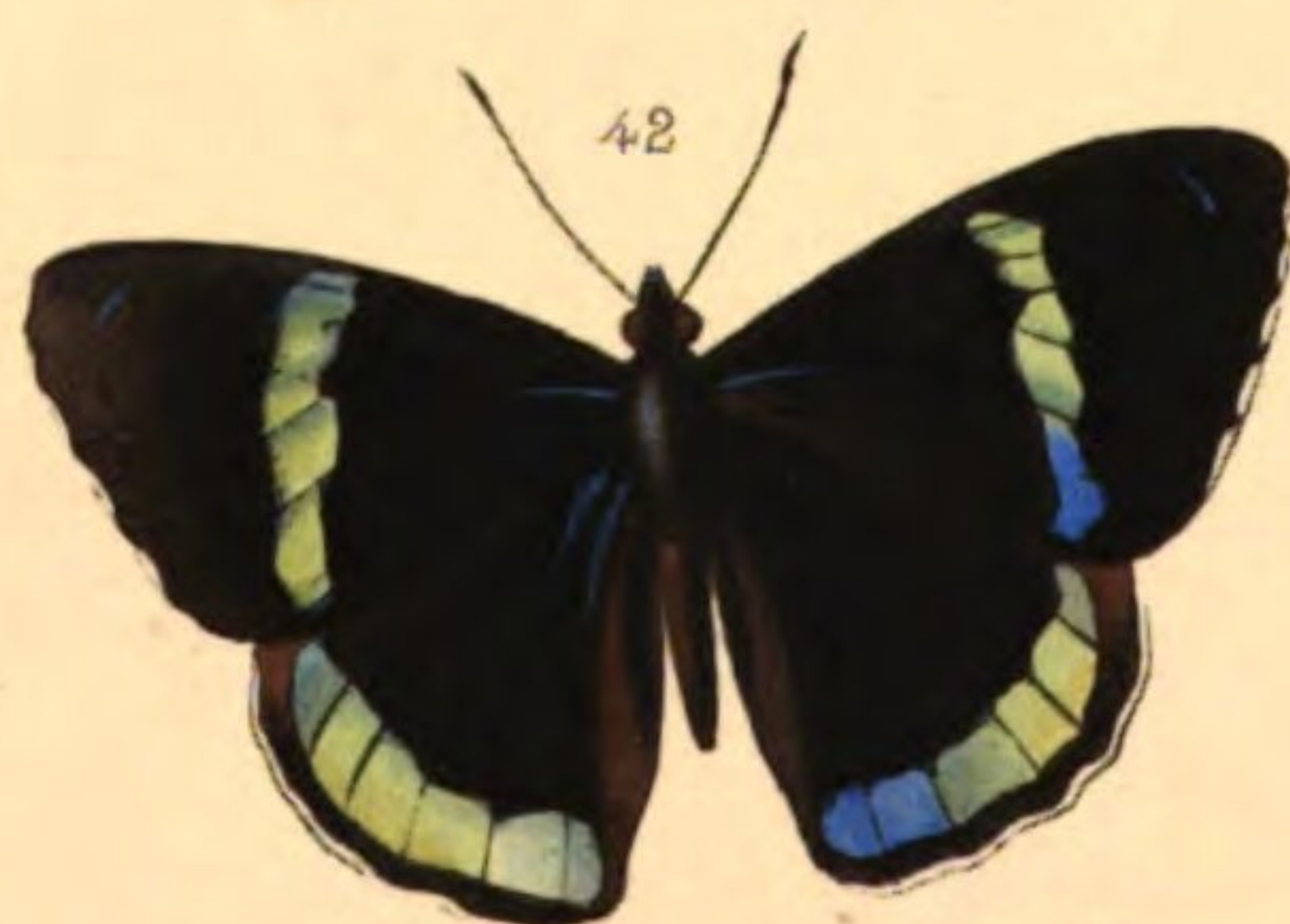
UPPERSIDE. Male golden-green, clouded; the margins brown. Anterior wing with a triangular spot at the middle of the costal margin. The outer margin twice deeply sinuated.

UNDERSIDE, pure silvery-white. Anterior wing rufous. The costal margin at its base, and five large spots white. Two spots extending from the inner margin to the middle of the wing, each bordered with black. The first encircled, also on its upper side (in the cell), with silvery-blue, the second with, between it and the outer margin, a round spot, and above it on the costal margin an oval spot, both bordered with black; the fifth spot crosses the apex. A small spot of blue above the second spot, and a line of the same colour near the outer margin. Posterior wing with five transverse bands, and the outer margin from the anal angle to beyond its middle rufous; one band near the base, two before the middle united at the costal margin by a spot of blue, the fourth (which is united to the fifth at the anal angle) marked there by two black spots dotted with blue; the fifth band curved and near the outer margin. These last two bands nearly meet at the costal margin, and have between them a black spot with a dot of blue.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
CATAGRAMMA. VI.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith 1856.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

42. 43. CATAGRAMMA YEBA.
44. CATAGRAMMA OPPELEE.

45. 46. CATAGRAMMA TRYPHENA.
47. 48. CATAGRAMMA ARETAS.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CATAGRAMMA. VI.

CATAGRAMMA YEBA. 42, 43.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black. Anterior wing with a line from the base to the first median nervule, a transverse narrow sinuated band near the middle, and a small narrow spot near the apex, glossy blue changing slightly to green. Posterior wing with a broad band of the same blue near the outer margin. Margins of both wings white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black, with the base (which is followed by a patch of blue) and the apex (which is crossed by a black line) grey-white. Crossed at the middle by a curved macular band of blue, attached at the costal margin to a white spot. Posterior wing grey-white, crossed before the middle by a transverse black line, and near and parallel to the outer margin by a second line also black, with midway between them a row of five small black spots.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *C. Vaninka* (figs. 32, 33), but without the crimson which adorns the underside of that species.

CATAGRAMMA OPPELII. 44.

E. Oppelii. Latreille in *Humb. and Bonpl. Obs. de Zoology*, Pl. 24.

The underside of this species has been figured to show the resemblance as well as the dissimilarity between it and the new species.

CATAGRAMMA TRYPHENA. 45, 46.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a narrow band of gold-green from the base to the middle where it joins, at a right angle nearly, a broad band of the same colour which crosses the wing between it and the inner margin. An oblique gold-green spot near to and beyond the middle of the costal margin, and a line of light blue near the apex. Posterior wing with a trifold spot of blue below the middle of the costal margin, and a broad submarginal band of grey-blue.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black, with the base (which is followed by a patch of green) and the apex orange-yellow. Crossed near the middle by a short band, which is white at the costal margin, green below. Posterior wing orange-yellow, crossed before the middle by a black line, followed by a row of very minute black spots, and below them by an undulated black line, parallel to but not near the outer margin.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

On the upperside this species differs little from *C. Humboldtii*, of Guérin; on the underside it resembles *C. Oppelii*.

CATAGRAMMA ARETAS. 47, 48.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black. Anterior wing from the base (which is brown) to the middle (except the costal margin, which is brown) bright crimson. A narrow band of the same colour, but lighter, crosses the apex. Posterior wing with a large central spot of crimson.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the band crossing the apex is wider and orange-yellow; that there is a line of the same colour near the middle of the outer margin, and three spots of light blue at the apex. Posterior wing orange-yellow, with two parallel black bands from the costal margin near the base to the anal angle, where they join each other and continue in one band parallel to the outer margin till it nearly touches the commencement of the inner line on the costal margin, forming an irregular circle and inclosing two large distant spots of black, each marked with a single spot of light blue. That part of the band near the outer margin is traversed by a row of light blue lunular spots. The margin is black, with minute spots of white.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{20}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species does not at all differ on the upperside from *C. Texa* of *fig. 25*. On the underside it is more like *C. Pitheas* of Latreille figured in Humboldt and Bonpland "*Obs. de Zoology*."

NYMPHALIDÆ.
CATAGRAMMA. VII.



W. C. Hewitson, del et lith. 1857.

Printed by Hallman & Walton.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|
| 49. 50. | CATAGRAMMA EXCELSIOR. | 53. 54. | CATAGRAMMA D'ORBIGNYI. |
| 51. 52. | CATAGRAMMA LEBASII. | 55. | CATAGRAMMA BONPLANDII. |

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CATAGRAMMA. VII.

CATAGRAMMA EXCELSIOR. 49, 50.

UPPERSIDE dark blue, the margins black. Anterior wing crossed by a broad band of bright orange from the base to the middle (occupying the whole of the cell), from whence it proceeds in a curve to near the anal angle. A small white spot near the apex. Posterior wing with a broad spot of lighter and more brilliant blue (changing to green as the light changes) near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the orange band as above, the inner margin brown; the rest of the wing black, with a narrow band of yellow across the apex, and a line of light blue near and parallel to the outer margin. Posterior wing blue-black, with a double circular band of yellow; the outer circle open at the costal margin and at the anal angle; the inner circle inclosing three spots of light blue divided by a line of yellow, one spot above the line, two below it. A band of light blue (divided by the nervures) between the circles.

Expan. $2\frac{11}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of the British Museum and W. C. Hewitson.

In a genus remarkable for the great beauty of every species this surpasses them all. I cannot but envy Mr. Bates the very great pleasure which he must have experienced in its capture. It vies with the splendid *Callitheas* named after himself and Mr. Mark, and resembles them as the figure 5 of *C. Markii* does a *Catagramma*. Indeed, I may say that that figure is much more characteristic of a *Catagramma* than that of *C. Excelsior* is. On the under-side this species is identical with *C. Cynosura*.

CATAGRAMMA LEBASII. 51, 52.

C. Lebasii, Guérin Ménéville, *Icon. du Règne Animal*, texte 485.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with two lines of blue from the base outwards. Crossed at the middle by a broken band of blue or golden green (changing as the light changes) commencing at the costal margin by an oblong narrow spot and continued in an irregular band to near the anal angle; a spot of the same colour near the apex. Posterior wing with three or four longitudinal lines of blue near the middle. The outer margin with a broad band of golden grey or green divided by the nervures into six conical spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing blue-black the inner margin brown; the base light grey, followed first by a crimson spot (sometimes absent), next by two spots of light blue (sometimes united). A bifid spot of white and blue near the middle of the costal margin; two blue spots between the median nervules. The apex and most of the outer margin light grey. Posterior wing light grey, crossed transversely by two *distant* black lines. One before the middle *broken*

as it crosses the nervures; the other not far from the outer margin *much undulated*. Between these lines five minute black spots. The costal margin crimson from the base to the second black line.

Expan. $1\frac{17}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.
In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA D'ORBIGNII. 53, 54.

C. D'Orbignii, Guérin Ménéville, *Icon. du Règne Animal*, texte 485.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with two lines of blue from the base outwards. Crossed by a straight transverse band of blue or golden green (changing as the light changes), from the costal margin *beyond its middle* to the inner margin near the anal angle, nearly touching both margins, sinuated on its inner side. A minute spot of blue near the apex. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly bordered with golden grey or green, *not divided by the nervures*.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black, the inner margin brown. The base grey, followed by light blue; a bifid spot of white and blue at the middle of the costal margin, and below it two light blue spots between the nervules. The apex and outer margin to beyond the middle grey. Posterior wing grey (darker than *Lebasii*), crossed transversely by two *not distant* black lines; one before the middle *nearly straight*; the other not far from the outer margin *slightly undulated*; with, between them, a row of five minute black spots. The costal margin crimson from the base to the first black line.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.
In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA BONPLANDII. 55.

C. Bonplandii, Guérin Ménéville, *Icon. du Règne Animal*, texte 485.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing irrorated at the base with blue and golden green. Crossed obliquely by a nearly equal band of golden green or blue from the costal margin *before the middle*, to the inner margin above the anal angle, nearly touching both margins. A minute white spot near the apex (sometimes absent). Posterior wing irrorated at the base with golden green, the middle of a brilliant blue; the outer margin broadly bordered with greenish grey.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black, the inner margin brown. The base grey, followed by light blue. Crossed near the middle by a band of five blue spots, the first spot white where it touches the costal margin. The apex and outer margin grey. Posterior wing grey, slightly clouded and tinted with yellow, crossed by two *nearly approximating* black lines. The base only of the costal margin crimson.

There is a variety of this species in which the broad band of the posterior wing is nearly absent, being represented only by a line of oblong spots.

Expan. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

It would have been more to my liking to have given a plate of undescribed species. I believe, however, that I cannot better employ my time than in pointing out the difference of these three very nearly allied species, which, though accurately described by Guérin Ménéville, have never been figured. Two of them are very rare and little known.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
CATAGRAMMA. VIII.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1858.

Printed by Hildbrandt & Walton.

56. 57. CATAGRAMMA VITRINGA.
58. 59. CATAGRAMMA ZELPHANTA.

60. 61. CATAGRAMMA DENINA.
62. 63. CATAGRAMMA MAIMUNA.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

CATAGRAMMA. VIII.

CATAGRAMMA VITRINGA. 56, 57.

UPPERSIDE. Black. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a band of green of uniform breadth, except near the costal margin, where it is sinuated on its inner side. Two lines of blue from the base. Posterior wing with a band of green from the anal angle to beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black; the base and the apex light yellow. A white spot near the costal margin beyond the middle, and below it two spots of light blue. A line of blue between these spots and the base. Posterior wing light yellow, crossed by two transverse black lines. One line before the middle nearly straight, the other curved, parallel to and near the outer margin.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *C. Oppelii*, but differs from it on the underside, in the much greater distance between the transverse black lines of the posterior wing. On the underside it is very like *C. Triphena*, but differs from it widely on the upperside.

This is a very curious and most interesting group of Butterflies, and though, at first sight, they bear a very puzzling proximity to each other, they are, I believe, well-marked species. In some of those the most nearly allied, although the position of the transverse black lines on the underside of the posterior wing forms the chief distinction, it is always confirmed by some corresponding difference of the blue bands above. There are three sections of the group, in each of which some of the characters of its neighbour are repeated. The first section contains *Bonplandii*, *D'Orbignyi*, *Lebasii*, and *Yeba*, clothed on the underside in almost uniform light grey. The second contains *Oppelii*, *Triphena*, and *Vitringa*, just described. The third has *Humboldtii*, *Euriclea*, and *Vaninka*, resembling the other two sections, but adorned with crimson underneath.

CATAGRAMMA ZELPHANTA. 58, 59..

UPPERSIDE. Black. Anterior wing crossed before the middle by a broad oblique band of crimson. The base light silvery-blue. The apex with a spot of white. Posterior wing with a large triangular spot of blue near the outer margin from the anal fold to beyond the middle of the wing. The outer margin dotted with white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the central crimson spot as above. The base yellow, clouded with brown. The costal nervure black. The apex crossed by a band of yellow and a submarginal line of silvery-blue. Posterior wing rufous-yellow with a crimson spot on the costal margin near its base. A band which crosses the base is continued near the inner margin (where it is traversed by a line of blue) to beyond its middle, and two circular bands (united near the apex of the wing) black. The outer circle, which commences at the crimson spot near the base, is traversed by a line of blue from the inner margin (where it nearly touches the line which crosses the base)

to the costal margin above the juncture of the two circles. The inner circle encloses two large black spots; the upper round, with one spot of silvery-blue, the lower oval, with two spots of the same colour. The outer margin black, interrupted.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA DENINA. 60, 61.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large central oval spot of orange. Posterior wing with a large triangular spot of silvery-blue, from the middle of the wing to the anal fold.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the central orange spot as above. The base yellow; the costal nervure, and a triangular spot (traversed by a line of white), black. The apex crossed by a band of yellow. A submarginal line of silvery-blue. Posterior wing yellow, with a crimson spot on the costal margin near the base. A band which crosses the base, and is continued near the inner margin to its middle, and two circular bands (united near the apex of the wing), black. The outer circle, which commences at the crimson spot near the base, touches the outer margin from the anal angle to the middle, where it is marked by three white dots; it is also traversed by a line of blue from the middle of the outer margin to the middle of the inner margin, where it meets the band which crosses the base.

Expan. $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Above, this species bears a very close resemblance to Brome, to Mionina, and to Tolima. From the first two it differs entirely underside; from Tolima, in having a double circular band of black. On the underside it scarcely differs from Eunomia, but is abundantly distinct on the upperside.

CATAGRAMMA MAIMUNA. 62, 63.

UPPERSIDE. Black. Anterior wing from the base to beyond the middle crimson. The apex crossed by a band of orange. Posterior wing with two or three indistinct spots of blue near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above. The costal margin at the base yellow; the base clouded with brown; the apex crossed by a band of yellow, and three submarginal spots of blue, followed by a line of yellow. Posterior wing black; the margins (except the extreme outer margin, which is black) surrounded with yellow, except at the anal angle. Two lines and a transverse band near the base, and an irregular circle, all yellow. This circle is nearly divided by a band of yellow, and encloses four round silvery-blue spots in pairs. Parallel to the circle, and between it and the outer margin, there is a row of silvery-blue lunular spots.

Expan. $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

On the upperside this species bears a very close resemblance to C. Pygas. On the underside it does not differ from a variety of C. Texa, which is in my collection.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
CATAGRAMMA. IX. & CALLITHEA.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1858

Printed by Hulmandel & Walton.

64. CATAGRAMMA EXCELSIOR.
65. CATAGRAMMA ELUINA. var.

66. CATAGRAMMA BONPLANDII. var.
67. CATAGRAMMA KOLYMA. var.

7 8. CALLITHEA DEGANDII

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CATAGRAMMA. IX. AND CALLITHEA.

CATAGRAMMA EXCELSIOR. 64.

C. Excelsior, var. *Hew. Ex. But. Cat. VII. Figs. 49, 50.*

The insect now figured must be considered as typical of the species, and the figures 49 and 50 of a former Plate as a variety. Some examples have, and some are without, the white spot near the apex of the anterior wing. The blue spot on the posterior wing varies considerably in size and intensity of colour.

Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA ELUINA, VAR. 65.

C. Eluina, *Hew. Ex. But. Cat. IV. Figs. 30, 31.*

UPPERSIDE with a broad submarginal band of green on the posterior wing. On the underside the posterior wing and apex of the anterior wing are of an exquisite, pure, silky white.

Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I am glad of an opportunity to give another figure of this species better coloured than the previous one, which ill represents the brilliancy of its blue. It is represented with the butterfly facing the light.

CATAGRAMMA BONPLANDII, VAR. 66.

C. Bonplandii, *Guérin. Ménèville, Icon. Règne Animal, text. 485.*

Hew. Ex. But. Cat. VII. Fig. 55.

Differs on the underside from the usual examples of the species, in having part of the blue near the base of the anterior wing replaced by crimson. The posterior wing is also without any trace of the transverse black lines.

Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CATAGRAMMA KOLYMA, VAR. 67.

C. Kolyma, Hew. Ex. But. Cat. I. Figs. 5, 6.

With an oblong transverse crimson spot at the middle of the wing. Other examples from the same locality are without it.

Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CALLITHEA DEGANDII. 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male, blue-black, with a broad submarginal band of lustrous green, broadest at the apex of the anterior wing, where its outer edge is clouded with brown. The extreme margin of both wings is white.

UNDERSIDE of a beautiful light silvery-green, with a large spot of orange at the base of both wings. Anterior wing with three small black spots (one very minute) in a row parallel to, and not far from, the outer margin. Posterior wing with four rows of black spots, parallel to each other and the outer margin; the outer row of spots oblong, the rest chiefly round or oval.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson, and the British Museum.

It is with much pleasure that I have to record another new species of this very beautiful genus, so rare that, before the time when Mr. Bates reached the banks of the Amazon, the group was represented in England by a single example. Two species only were then known—now we have five. I have adopted the name for this species proposed by Mr. S. Stevens, in honour of Mr. Degand, to whom we are indebted for its discovery. The Catagrammas of the two accompanying Plates (C. Denina excepted) were also collected by him.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
CALLITHEA.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1857.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 4. CALLITHEA BATESII.

2. 3. 5. 6. CALLITHEA MARKII.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CALLITHEA.

CALLITHEA BATESII. ♀ 1, 4.

♂ *C. Batesii*, Hewitson. *Trans. Entom. Soc. Vol. 1, N. S. Pl. XI.*

UPPERSIDE. Male black, glossed with purple. Both wings with the base orange. Both with a submarginal band of green, wide at the apex of the anterior wing, very narrow on the posterior wing. *The fringe black.*

UNDERSIDE glossy green or blue-green, the base orange as above, but extending further, its margin irregular, not meeting where the wings meet. Anterior wing with a row of *four black spots* (the first two minute) half way between the middle and the outer margin, the margin of the orange clouded with black below the middle. Posterior wing with four rows of black spots parallel to each other and the outer margin.

Female with the anterior wings more rounded at the apex, *without the purple gloss*, with the band of green near the apex much wider.

N.B. The lower disco-cellular nervule of the anterior wing of *C. Batesii* joins the median nervule *at the base* of the second nervule.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{20}$ to $2\frac{11}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CALLITHEA MARKII. 2, 3, 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male (2). Brilliant purple or ultramarine blue. *The fringe white.* Anterior wing with the base carmine, the outer margin black. An indistinct linear spot of green near the apex. Posterior wing with the nervures at the base orange, the inner margin (the fold) brown.

UNDERSIDE glossy green. Anterior wing with the base as above, but lighter, with a line of *three black spots* equal in size between the middle and the outer margin

M M

(nearer the margins than in *Batesii*); clouded with blue black below the middle. Posterior wing with the base the costal and inner margins (not the cell also as in *Batesii*) orange to or beyond their middle, four rows of black spots parallel to each other and the outer margin.

Female (3, 6) with the anterior wings more rounded at the apex, the base orange with a band of green (broad at the apex) near the outer margin. Posterior wing with the base as well as the nervures slightly orange, the outer margin black with some lunular green spots.

Var. Male (5). Anterior wing with the basal half (except the inner margin, which is black) orange-carmine, the rest black, glossed with purple to an indistinct white spot near the apex. Underside ash-colour. Anterior wing with the orange as above, but lighter, with *two* black spots only. Posterior wing with the inner margin and the *apex* orange.

N.B. The lower disco-cellular nervule of the anterior wing of *C. Markii* joins the median nervule *beyond* the base of the second nervule.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ to $2\frac{5}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

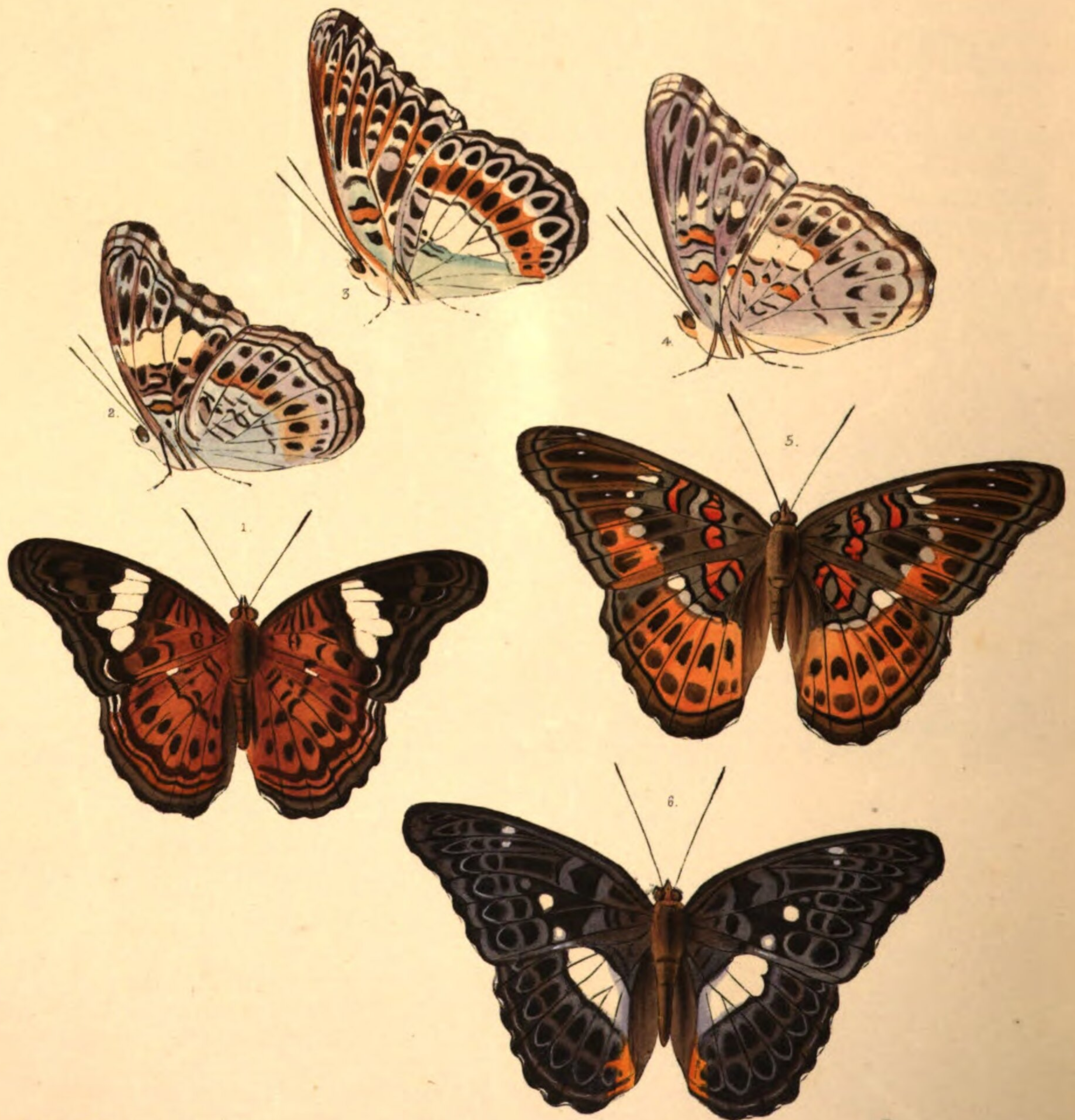
Although fully convinced that the insects figured on the Plate represent two species, I should have found it difficult to point out characters which would have satisfied either myself or others that they are specifically distinct, had not Mr. Westwood pointed out the different curve of the disco-cellular nervules.

The antennæ also seem to differ, if dependence can be placed upon the examination of a small series of specimens. The club of those of *C. Batesii* is more pointed than in the new species.

I think it will be seen that since the nervures vary in such closely-allied species as those before us, when in others they differ in the sexes of the same species, they are of little worth (except when so marked as in the genus *Papilio*) as a guide to generic distinction.

I have named this, one of the most beautiful of butterflies, after Mr. and Mrs. Mark as a tribute due to them from Entomologists in general for the zeal which has added greatly to our knowledge of the Diurnal Lepidoptera. Personally I am indebted to their generosity for a large number of the most interesting species which adorn my collection.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
LIMENITIS I.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1858.

Printed by Hindman & Walton.

1. 2. LIMENITIS LYNCEIDES.
3. 6. LIMENITIS LYMIRE. 4. 5. LIMENITIS LYCONE.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

LIMENITIS. I.

LIMENITIS LYNCIDES. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous-brown. Anterior wing rufous near the base, marked with several black lines and spots; the rest of the wing dark brown. Crossed at the middle by a transverse unequal band of white divided into five by the nervures. Posterior wing rufous, with a small white spot near the middle of the costal margin. Crossed near the base by two short parallel black lines, followed before the middle by two spots and an undulating line of black reaching from the white spot to the inner margin. Crossed beyond the middle by a row of oval black spots and a transverse band of brown. Both wings with two submarginal black lines. The margins brown, dotted with white between the nervules.

UNDERSIDE grey, slightly rufous. The bands and spots as above, except that the anterior wing has two rows, each of three spots, between the white band and the apex; that the brown band of the posterior wing is changed into a second row of indistinct black spots.

The female is larger, but does not otherwise differ from the male.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

LIMENITIS LYMIRE. 3, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male, blue-black. Anterior wing lighter at the base, marked with three indistinct black spots. Crossed obliquely at the middle by a row of five or six grey-white spots (the third spot from the costal margin only sometimes visible). Posterior wing crossed before the middle by a broad band of white. The ventral fold light brown. The anal angle orange. Both wings crossed beyond the white spots and band by four lines of grey-white, the first and third lines deeply waved and forming with the second line two rows of black spots. The outer margin slightly dotted with white.

UNDERSIDE. Nearly white, with the spots and bands as above. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a bright rufous band. Anterior wing with a rufous spot in the cell between two black lines. Posterior wing blue-grey (marked with four lines and a minute spot of black) from the base to the white band.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

LIMENITIS LYCONE. 4, 5.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-brown. Anterior wing crossed near the base by a chain of crimson spots, margined with black. An oblong crimson spot at the end of the cell also bordered with black. Crossed at the middle by a curved band of five grey-white spots; the middle spot, which is minute, has between it and the costal margin, near the apex, a line of four minute white dots, followed by a band of brown spots distinct only towards the inner margin, where the wing is rufous.

Posterior wing rufous-orange; the base brown, marked with a semicircle of crimson bordered with black. Two or three white spots at the middle of the costal margin. The nervules and two transverse bands of spots brown. Both wings with a black line parallel and near to the outer margin. The margins slightly marked with white.

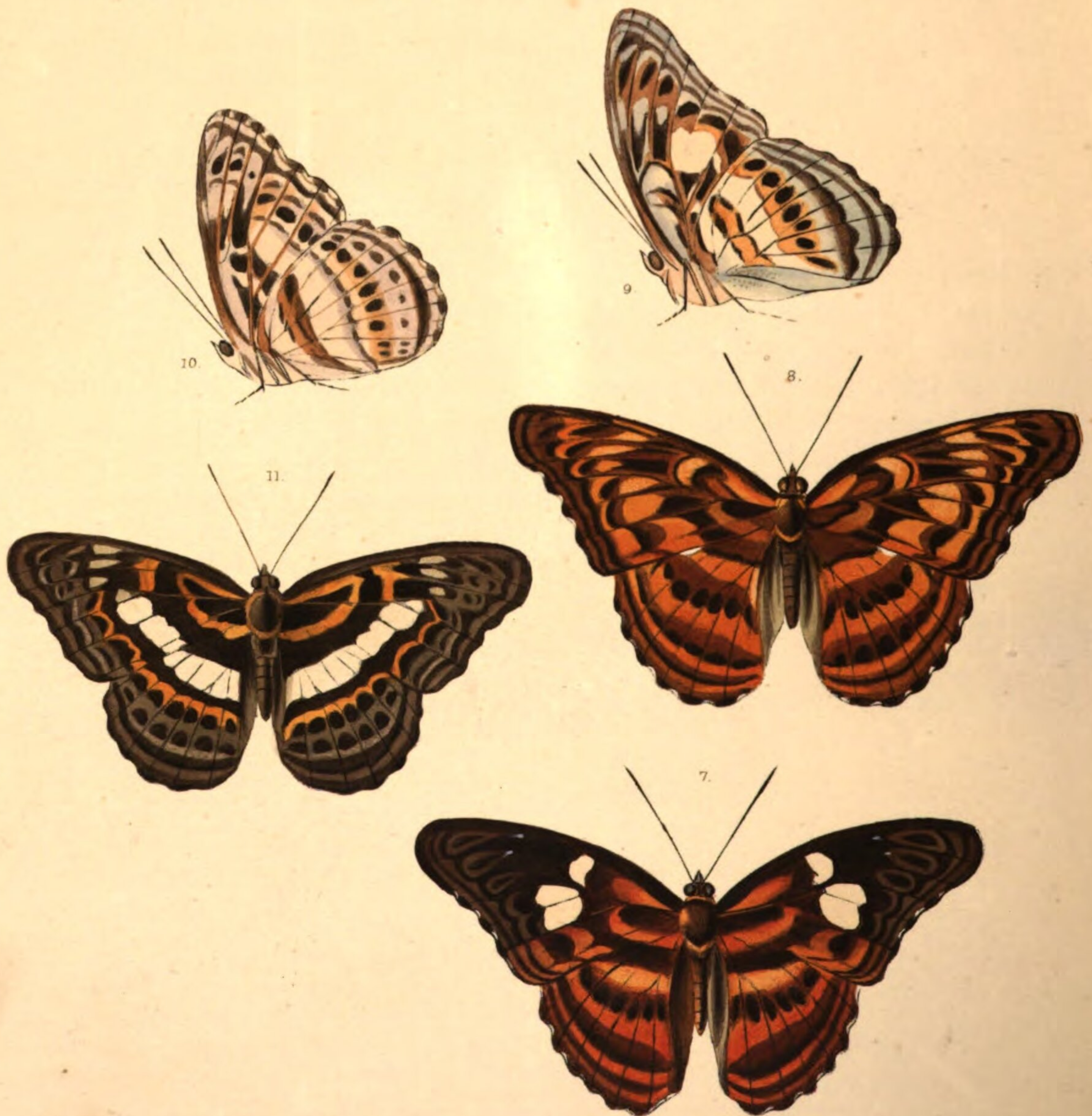
UNDERSIDE. Grey or crimson-white, greenish at the base. All the spots and bands as above.

The male does not differ, except in its smaller size.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
LIMENITIS. II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1858.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

7. 8. 9. LIMENITIS LIBNITES. 10. 11. LIMENITIS LYSANIAS.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

LIMENITIS. II.

LIMENITIS LIBNITES. 7, 8, 9.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown, with rufous bands and two white spots. Both wings with three transverse rufous bands, commencing on the anterior wing at the first branch of the median nervure, and ending at the ventral fold of the posterior wing. Anterior wing with a linear rufous spot at the base. Crossed transversely before the middle by two large white spots (the lower spot bifid), with, between them and the apex, four pyriform light brown spots, (the two nearest the costal margin having their points tipped with white,) followed by two submarginal lines of the same colour. Posterior wing also with two submarginal lines, but with the inner line rufous.

UNDERSIDE, with all the spots and bands nearly as above. The two bands nearest the base of the posterior wing (rufous above) are here broader, and of a silvery-white, separated and followed by bands of light orange.

The female (8) differs from the male on the upperside, in the form and colour of the two central spots. On the underside, in the form only of the lowest spot.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

LIMENITIS LYSANIAS. 10, 11.

UPPERSIDE. Female brown. Both wings crossed by a common central unequal band of white, commencing on the anterior wing, at the median nervure, by an indistinct small spot, and ending on the posterior wing at the ventral fold; followed on both wings, first by a curved, rufous narrow band, and next by a band of black spots; followed on the posterior wing by a band of indistinct brown spots, and on both wings by a band of black.

Anterior wing black from the base to the central band, with a triangle (partly on the posterior wing) and a short band at the end of the cell rufous.

Three oblong spots of dirty white near the costal margin beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE, nearly white, with the spots and bands as above.

Expan. $2\frac{17}{20}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

From the Collection of Mr. Wallace.

This species bears considerable resemblance to *L. Zulema*, figured in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," Plate XXXIV., but is very different both above and below. I cannot help here expressing the obligation I owe to Mr. Wallace for the great pleasure I have received from the possession of this beautiful new group of Butterflies.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
ADOLIAS.



W.C.Hewitson, del. et lith. 1861.

Printed by Walter & Cohn.

1. 2. ADOLIAS AEETÈS.

3. 4. ADOLIAS AMANDA.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

ADOLIAS.

ADOLIAS AEETES. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown; anterior wing with several indistinct light brown spots near the base: crossed obliquely beyond the middle by a band of six white spots and nearer the apex by three small spots also white, which meet the fourth spot of the band just described, and with it form a triangle. Posterior wing crossed transversely beyond the middle by a band of grey, divided by the nervures which are black. Both wings crossed by a submarginal band of black spots bordered outwardly with grey.

UNDERSIDE rufous-brown; anterior wing as above, except that there is a quadrifid spot in the cell margined on both sides with black and that the indistinct spots of the upperside are here white; posterior wing with three lilac spots bordered with black within the cell; two lunular spots of the same colour near the middle and a submarginal band of black spots.

Female considerably larger, light brown above, does not differ from the male on the upperside in the marking of the anterior wing. The posterior wing with three pale rufous oblong spots near the middle; crossed beyond the middle by two bands of pale rufous spots, with between them oblong spots of dark brown. Underside as in the male, except that it is much paler.

Expan. ♂ $3\frac{1}{10}$ in., ♀ $3\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The female of this species bears considerable resemblance to that of *Dirtea* (var. *Boisduvalii*) figured in G. R. Gray's "Lepidopterous Insects of Nepal," Pl. X.

ADOLIAS AMANDA. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Anterior wing paler towards the outer margin, tinted with blue towards the anal angle; crossed by a band of indistinct black spots; two spots in the cell bordered on both sides with black. Posterior wing with a lunular spot before the middle: crossed at the middle by a band of black spots; beyond this band, to the outer margin, blue clouded with brown, and crossed by two bands of black spots.

UNDERSIDE. Pale brown-green two minute black spots and two large carmine spots bordered with black within the cell; crossed near the middle by a band of very indistinct black spots and beyond the middle by a second band of black spots as above. Posterior wing with several carmine spots; one on the costal margin at its base ill-defined, four near together before the middle bordered with black, a transverse band at the middle of six or seven (the middle spots obscure) also bordered with black above and below; the margin of the abdominal fold and a spot at the anal angle also carmine: a submarginal band of black spots, as above.

Female brown. Anterior wing crossed by an oblique band of five white spots: the second spot nearly bifid, the lowest spot minute: two minute white spots towards the apex, a submarginal band of indistinct black spots, a small black spot, and two black bands within the cell. Posterior wing rufous-brown, crossed transversely at the middle by a broad band of dull scarlet divided by black nervures and bordered with black, deeply sinuated on its lower border between the nervures; a submarginal band of six round scarlet spots bordered with black above. Underside as above, except that it is much paler, that there is a second small black spot near the base, a spot of carmine between the black bands which cross the cell and a second between the white spots which form the transverse band; the submarginal band of black spots more distinct, with between them and the margin a band of grey-white. Posterior wing with the carmine spots as in the male, the submarginal band of spots slightly tinted with carmine.

Expan. ♂ $3\frac{5}{20}$, ♀ $3\frac{11}{20}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I have adopted the name for this species, by which it stands in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
AGRIAS.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith, 1860.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. AGRIAS HEWITSONIUS.
3. AGRIAS PERICLES. 4. AGRIAS SARDANAPALUS.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

AGRIAS.

AGRIAS HEWITSONIUS. 1, 2.

Agrias Hewitsonius, Bates, *Proc. Ent. Soc.*, April, 1860.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with the base orange; the rest, except the margins, purple. The outer border of the purple blue. Three indistinct spots crossing the apex grey. Posterior wing with the centre purple.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the orange as above, followed by black on the lower part of the wing; by grey on the upper part to the apex. Posterior wing with the base orange (marked within the cell by two black spots), followed to the outer margin by light green; crossed by bands and spots of black. The first band short at the end of the cell; the second broader, angular, also short; the third curved, angular, divided into six by the nervures; the fourth of seven oval spots, each with a white dot, the spot nearest the anal angle with two; the fifth band near the outer margin divided into lunular spots near the apex.

The female differs only in its greater size, and in being without the tuft of hair on the posterior wing.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of Mr. Bates and W. C. Hewitson.

After having already added three species to a genus which was before represented by but one, it is with very great pleasure that I am enabled, through the kindness of Mr. Bates, to figure three more; all so exquisitely beautiful, that it is difficult to give the preference to one. I hope that I shall not be accused of vanity in introducing here the species to which he has attached my name. When describing *Agrias Phalcidon*, I noticed its general resemblance to *Callithea Leprieurii*. No one can see the present species without being struck by its remarkable likeness to *Callithea Batesii*.

This mimicking in one species of another, sometimes in distant genera and even families, and sometimes so complete as to deceive any eye but that of an entomologist, is one of the most interesting facts which meets the naturalist in his study of these fairy things.

Mr. Bates is, I am happy to say, once more in his native land, after having devoted eleven of his best years in exploring the natural history of the river Amazon, bringing home with him a collection stored with new species, many of which will, I hope, enrich future numbers of this work.

AGRIAS PERICLES. 3.

Agrias Pericles, Bates, *Proc. Ent. Soc.*, 1860.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing from the base to the middle, except the inner margin, bright scarlet; followed by longitudinal rays of blue and green. The apex crossed by three or four white spots. Posterior wing with the centre blue, bordered outwardly by green, the nervures which cross it also green.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half orange, the rest black, crossed

towards the costal margin longitudinally by some rays of greenish yellow, and transversely near the apex by a band of the same colour. Posterior wing black, crossed transversely by six bands. The first band, which is rufous, commences on the costal margin near the base, and running parallel to the body, joins the fifth band; the second also commences on the costal margin, crosses the cell, and curving downwards, ends there; the third is central and short; the fourth commences near the costal margin, turns downwards, and then upwards; the fifth and sixth cross the entire wing parallel to each other and the outer margin, inclosing between them seven white spots; the spot nearest the anal angle bifid. The costal and outer margins and the abdominal fold (which is traversed by a black line), all light green.

Expan. 3 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

The underside of this species has not been given, because the posterior wing does not differ at all from that of *A. Phalcidon* figured in Plate XLIII. of the first volume of this work.

AGRIAS SARDANAPALUS. 4.

Agrias Sardanapalus, Bates, *Proc. Ent. Soc.*, 1860.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing, from the base to beyond the middle, carmine, followed by a transverse band of blue. Three indistinct light brown spots cross the apex. Posterior wing (the margins excepted) blue.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the carmine as above, but lighter. The end of the cell and two spots within it black. The rest of the wing black, crossed by two transverse bands; the first band short, pale yellow near its origin at the costal margin, and grey below; the second, which reaches across the wing, is also pale yellow. Posterior wing rufous and grey, marked with spots and bands of black. A spot at the base; five spots in or near the cell, inclosed, except towards the base, by a band of black, which has its outer edge rufous; followed by three curved transverse bands, also black; the last two united at the ends and inclosing seven large oval black spots with rufous borders and centres of light blue, the spot nearest the anal angle with two such spots.

Expan. $3\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

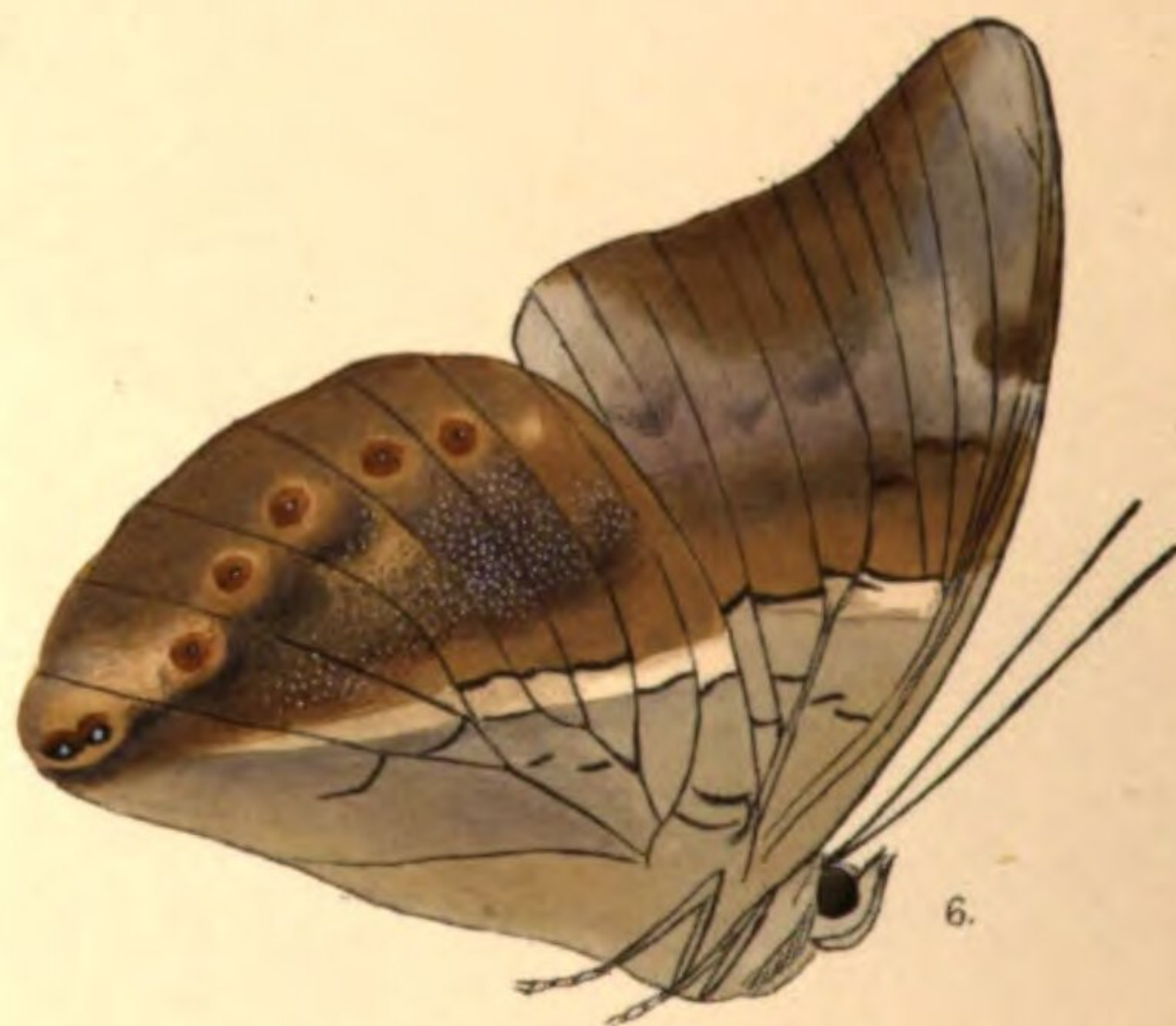
In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and Mr. Bates.

This species does not differ on the underside from *Agrias Claudia*. Above, its chief difference consists in its having nearly all the posterior wing of a rich dark blue, instead of the smaller central carmine spot on the wing of *Claudia*.

Until we know something more as to the distribution of colour, it would be hardly safe to say, that in this case it only marks a variety. I am, however—after studying the *Catagrammas*—much inclined to the belief, that blue and crimson supplant each other on the wings of the same species. In several species of flowers this change takes place.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

PREPONA.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1859.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

6. PREPONA PRIENE.

7. 8. PREPONA PRÆNESTE.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

PREPONA PRIENE. 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Both wings with a large central spot of green-blue. On the anterior wing, triangular, and touching the middle of the inner margin. On the posterior wing quadrate, not touching the costal margin, not forming a continuous band with the spot of the anterior wing. Posterior wing with a row of round black spots parallel to the outer margin, those nearest the anal angle dotted with blue.

UNDERSIDE. Both wings grey or rufous; near the base marked with spots and lines of black. Crossed from the costal margin of the anterior wing (before the middle) to the anal angle of the posterior wing by a straight line partly black (slightly broken where the wings meet), bordered on a portion of its inward margin with white. Beyond the band rufous-brown and grey. Posterior wing irrorated with white, crossed by a band of rufous-brown spots, the two at the anal angle marked with black and blue, all dotted with white.

Expan. $4\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Like the other blue-banded species of *Prepona* above, except that it is without the blue spot near the middle of the costal margin, and that the blue band is not common to both wings. On the underside it is most nearly allied to *P. Amphimachus*, but differs from it in the direction of the transverse band as well as in its general colour.

PREPONA PRÆNESTE. 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown, glossed with purple, chiefly on the posterior wing. Both wings crossed by a submarginal band of scarlet; in distinct spots on the anterior wing, divided by the nervures only on the posterior wing. Anterior wing crossed by a broad longitudinal band of scarlet, commencing at the base, and proceeding until it joins one of the submarginal spots.

UNDERSIDE red brown, with spots and bands of darker colour. Anterior wing with a bifid spot and band within the cell, the end of the cell, both sides of a greyish spot (which crosses the wing beyond the middle from the costal margin to the median nervure), and two lines between the second and third median nervures, all red-brown. The inner margin, and two spots between the first and second median nervures purple-brown. Posterior wing with two spots near the base, two a little beyond them, two in the cell, the boundary of the cell, a curved transverse band before the middle, and a row of spots near the outer margin, all red-brown. Two spots of white before the middle, and an eye-like spot near the anal angle bordered with black above, its centre black, dotted with white. The wing beyond the middle, thickly irrorated with white.

Expan. $4\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This beautiful butterfly, for which I am much indebted to the kindness of Mrs. Mark, bears considerable resemblance to *P. Deiphile*. Besides the singular band of the anterior wing, this species differs from it in the much rounder form of the posterior wing.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

NYMPHALIS. II.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1859

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton

7. 8. NYMPHALIS NITEBIS.

9. 10. 11. NYMPHALIS NUMENES.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

NYMPHALIS. II.

NYMPHALIS NITEBIS. 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. From the base to the middle of both wings yellow, clouded with green. Anterior wing with seven yellow spots; two together near the costal margin, and five in a curved band not far from the outer margin. Posterior wing tailed, with a submarginal row of round black spots, each having for its base a spot (a double triangle) of green, and at its apex a spot of white.

UNDERSIDE rufous or greenish-grey. Both wings with a black line near the base, both crossed transversely before the middle by a broken black line, followed on the anterior wing by another line of black. Both wings crossed at the middle by a band of white margined above with black. Anterior wing with a bifid spot of white near the costal margin, margined above with black. Both wings crossed by a rufous band, margined above with black, below with rufous spots. Posterior wing with a submarginal row of triangular rufous spots, each with a central black spot, and bordered above with white.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Celebes.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and Mr. Wallace.

NYMPHALIS NUMENES. 9, 10, 11.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black. Posterior wing dentated. Both wings crossed transversely by two bands of light-blue spots, both with rufous spots on the outer margin (in pairs on the posterior wing). The first band of blue spots crosses the middle of the anterior wing in a straight line; the second, which commences by two

white spots, runs parallel to and not far from the outer margin (the spots minute). The bands of spots on the posterior wing are beyond the middle, nearly parallel to each other and the outer margin. Some of the spots nearest the margin almost white.

UNDERSIDE variegated with green and brown. Anterior wing with the base light green, marked with three black spots. Crossed before the middle by a broad irregular band of brown-green, margined on both sides with spots of black, the said spots themselves margined outside with white. A large triangular spot of brown-green from the costal margin to the middle; two white spots touching it; two large black spots near the anal angle. Posterior wing with a lunular spot and short band of black and white near the base. Crossed obliquely before the middle by a broad brown-green band, margined on both sides with black or white; followed by a curved band of lunular white spots, by a similar band of brown spots, and again, near the margin, by bands of spots of white, lilac, and black (touching each other), and on the margin by some indistinct bifid rufous spots.

Female. Anterior wing light brown from the base to the middle, where it is crossed by a broad band of white; two white spots near the apex, followed by two or three others which are indistinct. Posterior wing light brown. The outer margin broadly brown, with a submarginal row of round spots (half white, half lilac), and some triangular rufous spots. Underside as in the male, except that the white central band is repeated below.

Expan. ♂ $3\frac{4}{10}$ in., ♀ $3\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Sierra Leone.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species is, in both sexes, exactly similar to *N. Tiridates* on the upper side; below it is abundantly distinct.

NYMPHALIDÆ.
SIDERONE.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1860.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. SIDERONE ARCHIDONA.

3. 4. SIDERONE MARS.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

SIDERONE.

SIDERONE ARCHIDONA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous-orange, the outer margins black. Anterior wing falcate; the black of the outer margin widest in the middle, where it incloses three rufous spots. Posterior wing with the outer margin traversed by a black line, and intersected by indistinct rufous spots, its inner border undefined and undulated.

UNDERSIDE grey-brown, with several rufous patches, each divided by darker colour into numerous minute spots. Both wings crossed by a narrow band of black from the apex of the anterior wing to the middle of the abdominal fold of the posterior wing. Each wing with a curved brown line near the outer margin; each marked by some irregular black spots. Anterior wing with two silver spots on the rufous space near the base, and several similar spots nearly covering a triangular rufous space near the middle of the costal margin.

Posterior wing with some silver spots just below the transverse band.

Expan. $4\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Archidona.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

SIDERONE MARS. 3, 4.

Siderone Mars, Bates, *Proc. Ent. Soc.*, April, 1860.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing crossed transversely by a broad band of rich carmine, occupying the costal margin from its base to its middle. Two small white spots near the apex. Posterior wing with a spot of carmine near the middle of the costal margin. The outer and inner margins light grey.

UNDERSIDE grey, undulated with brown. Anterior wing with a large spot of crimson at the base and apex. The apex with several small spots of white. Posterior wing with the base, and a large triangular space beyond the middle, crimson. The inner border of the triangular space black, and within it and near to it a line of lilac. The grey near the outer margin traversed by a band of lighter colour.

Expan. $2\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the collection of Mr. Bates.

If Mr. Bates had not already given a name to this butterfly, I should not have done so, but would rather have been content to consider it a variety of *S. Syntyche* figured in Plate XLV. of the first volume of this work, or rather that *Syntyche* is only a richly-coloured variety of this.

SATYRIDÆ.
PRONOPHILA.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1857.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. PRONOPHILA ZAPATOZA.
3. 4. PRONOPHILA PROSYMNA. 5. 6. PRONOPHILA PROPYLEA.

SATYRIDÆ.

PRONOPHILA.

PRONOPHILA ZAPATOZA. 1, 2.

P. Zapatoza. Westwood, *Gen. Diur. Lep.* p. 358.

UPPERSIDE rufous; the outer margins black; broad on the anterior wing, where it is marked by a curved band across the apex, and two spots between it and the anal angle, lighter than the rest of the wing. Posterior wing with a submarginal row of round black spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above; the apex variegated with grey. Posterior wing grey, with a short band from the costal margin midway to the middle of the wing, and a broad space at the middle of the outer margin (which is dentated and produced into a short tail) red-brown; a row of black spots and, just beyond them, a row of irregular white or yellow spots, both parallel to the outer margin.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PRONOPHILA PROSYMNA. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE red-brown, clouded. Anterior wing with a broad transverse irregular band of white beyond the middle; the apex and outer margin broadly black, with two rufous spots near the anal angle. Posterior wing lighter beyond the middle, with a row of round black spots and a submarginal zigzag band of black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, with the apex grey. Posterior wing grey, undulated with brown; a broad band from the costal margin midway to the middle of the wing and the outer margin (except the apex) red-brown; a row of black spots (the three nearest the anal angle marked with yellow) parallel to the outer margin.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PRONOPHILA PROPYLEA. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE brown. Anterior wing falcated. Posterior wing dentated, slightly tailed. The base red-brown; the outer margin and two rows of large spots parallel to it rufous.

UNDERSIDE red-brown. Anterior wing with the apex silvery grey; three large rufous spots near the outer margin divided by the median nervules. Posterior wing red-brown, slightly grey from the base to beyond the middle, except where crossed by an angular broad band; a row of indistinct black spots parallel to the outer margin, followed closely by a row of four yellow spots, two (triangular) midway on the wing, two (minute) near the anal angle.

Expan. 3 in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

SATYRIDÆ.
PRONOPHILA. II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1859.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

7. 8. 9. PRONOPHILA PRÆNESTE.
10. 11. PRONOPHILA PRONAX. 12. PRONOPHILA PUERTA.

SATYRIDÆ.

PRONOPHILA. II.

PRONOPHILA PRÆNESTE. 7, 8, 9.

UPPERSIDE. Male (fig. 8) from the base to the middle rufous, from the middle to the outer margin dark brown, marked with several rufous spots. On the anterior wing with a transverse band of six spots. On the posterior wing with several spots irregular in form and position. Anterior wing with a bifid rufous spot on the costal margin beyond the middle. Posterior wing tailed.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above but lighter, except that it has a spot of grey on the costal margin at the apex. Posterior wing grey, undulated with rufous lines. A broad band from the middle of the costal margin to the middle of the wing; the space between the third median and discoidal nervures and the outer margin from its middle to the anal angle, red-brown. A transverse band of rufous spots beyond the middle, and a row of minute white spots not far from the outer margin.

Female (figs. 7 and 9) dark brown above. Anterior wing crossed by two rows of small obscure rufous spots towards the outer margin. Posterior wing from the base to the middle (except the inner margin, which is light brown,) lilac-white, the rest as in the male. Underside as in the male (but much more beautiful), except that the anterior wing has a row of four large conical spots, each marked with a black spot.

Expan. ♂ $2\frac{9}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PRONOPHILA PRONAX. 10, 11.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Both wings crossed, beyond the middle, by a broad irregular rufous band touching the outer margin of the posterior wing near the anal angle; marked on the anterior wing with three or four black spots; on the posterior wing with three towards the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE lighter, the transverse band narrow and nearly white near the costal margin of the anterior wing; a small white spot between it and the apex; the black spot nearest the apex dotted with white. Posterior wing rufous, the nervures black. Beyond the middle a row of oblong yellow-white bifid spots, and four light yellow spots near the outer margin from its middle to the anal angle. The black spots smaller than above, and dotted with white.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PRONOPHILA PUERTA. 12.

P. Puerta, Westwood in Gen. Diur. Lep., Page 358.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle from near the costal margin to the anal angle, by a broad irregular rufous band, marked on the anterior wing with four black spots, on the posterior wing with seven.

UNDERSIDE rufous-brown. Anterior wing with a triangular white spot on the costal margin beyond the middle, a spot of yellow near the apex, and between these spots a third spot of white. The black spot nearest the apex dotted with white. Posterior wing crossed transversely before the middle by a narrow band of yellow-white, beyond the middle by a second band of the same colour, followed by seven black spots, each dotted with white, some of them bordered with yellow. Below these several triangular white spots, those nearest the costal margin silvery.

Expan $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I have figured this species already described by Mr. Westwood, to show the very interesting proximity which it and *P. Pronax* bear to each other. They scarcely differ on the upperside.

SATYRIDÆ.

HÆTERA.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1859.

Printed by Hubmandel & Walton.

1. HÆTERA HYCETA.

2. HÆTERA LENA. var.

4. HÆTERA HELVINA.

3. HÆTERA LUNA.

5. HÆTERA ASTYOCHÆ. var.

SATYRIDÆ.

HÆTERA.

HÆTERA HYCETA. 1.

UPPERSIDE. Female rufous-brown. Posterior wing, except the base and outer margin, rufous, marked with four round black spots; the spot nearest the costal margin dotted with white. Both wings crossed by three nearly equi-distant indistinct bands of brown. Anterior wing with a short brown line a little beyond the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is lighter and undulated throughout with light brown, the transverse bands more distinct; that the anterior wing has a minute black spot near the base, and four minute white spots near the apex; that the posterior wing has three minute black spots near the base, and that the four black spots are much less distinct.

Expan. $3\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

HÆTERA LENA. Var. 2.

P. Lena Linn.—*Cramer, Pl.* 198.

UPPERSIDE. Female rufous-brown. Anterior wing crossed obliquely by a lighter band, bordered on both sides with black, and extended to a short distance on the posterior wing. Posterior wing below the middle black, marked by a large irregular white spot, divided by the nervures; a round black spot dotted with white and bordered with white above and below, near the apex; a band of grey or white irregular spots near the outer margin, and four small white spots on the margin.

UNDERSIDE lighter. The transverse band nearly white, and continued to the inner margin of the posterior wing. Anterior wing with the cell crossed by three white spots and a band of brown. Four white spots near the outer margin. Posterior wing with three minute black spots at the base. Crossed before the middle by a band of brown. Brown below the middle, the white spot more divided than above. Two distinct black eyes near the apex, each with rufous border and white dot. The grey spots represented by a sprinkling of white.

The male does not differ.

Expan. $3\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

A variety of *H. Lena*, in the Collection of Mr. Bates, has a rather large distinct black spot near the apex of the anterior wing.

HÆTERA LUNA. 3.

P. Luna Fabricius, *Ent. Syst.*

UPPERSIDE. Female light rufous-brown, darker from the middle to the outer margin of the posterior wing. Both wings crossed by three narrow indistinct nearly equi-distant bands

of brown. Anterior wing with a short brown band just beyond the end of the cell. Posterior wing with two black eye-like spots near the apex, and one minute spot towards the anal angle, the spot nearest the costal margin dotted with white.

UNDERSIDE much lighter, undulated throughout with short rufous lines. Anterior wing with one minute black spot near the base, posterior wing with three. The bands more distinct. Both wings with a row of scarcely seen minute white spots near the outer margin. The black spots of the upperside absent, except a small ill-defined spot in place of the largest.

The male does not differ.

Expan. $2\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Nicaragua.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Most likely only a variety of *H. Dindymene*.

HÆTERA HELVINA. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown, slightly tinted with purple. Crossed transversely by three bands of black, one near the base, the second (a short one) in the cell, the third (also short) forming the end of the cell. Crossed obliquely by a band of lilac, bounded on each side with black. A row of four minute spots near the apex; one (the second) black, and three white. Posterior wing with a large central spot of rich carmine, bordered (except where it approaches the outer margin) with black. A minute white spot near the apex, and a large eye-like black spot dotted with white; its lower border also white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the band of the anterior wing is nearly white, that the carmine spot is faded, and has all its lower border (which does not, as above, approach the outer margin) bounded with black, and that there are two white dots following the eye.

Expan. $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and the British Museum.

HÆTERA ASTYOCHE. Var. 5.

Hætera Astyoche, Erichson in Schomburgk's *British Guiana*.—*H. Larymna*, Doubleday, in *Gen. Diur. Lep.*, Pl. 62.

UPPERSIDE. Female dark rufous-brown. Anterior wing crossed transversely by three bands of black, one near the base, the second (a short one) in the cell, the third also short, bounding the cell. Both wings crossed obliquely by a band of lighter colour, bordered on both sides with black, widest on the inner margin of the posterior wing. Posterior wing with, near the apex, two black eyes, each with a dot of white and rufous border, followed by a minute white spot and two large conical spots of white separated by a nervure only, also some smaller spots of white between them and the margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the oblique band is nearly white, that the anterior wing has near the apex three minute white dots, that the posterior wing has three minute black spots at the base and one at the end of the cell, a transverse band near the base (in continuation of the band of the anterior wing), some white round the eyes, and between them and the large white spots.

Expan. $2\frac{8}{10}$ in. Hab. Upper Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

SATYRIDÆ.
DÆDALMA.



W C. Hewitson del. et lith. 1858.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. 3. DÆDALMA DINIAS
4. 5. DÆDALMA DORÆTE

6. DÆDALMA DRYMÆA.
7. DÆDALMA DRUSILLA.

SATYRIDÆ.

DÆDALMA. *Hewitson.*

HEAD and eyes densely covered with long hair. Palpi long and projecting.

Anterior wing with the sub-costal nervure four-branched; the first and second branches before the end of the cell.

Posterior wing usually tailed, the costal margin projecting.

DÆDALMA DINIAS. 1, 2, 3.

UPPERSIDE. Male (2) dark brown. Anterior wing falcated with a large oval central orange spot; the extreme costal margin near the apex, with four small linear white spots. Posterior wing with two tails.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the apex of the anterior wing and the whole of the posterior wing are beautifully variegated with brown and grey, and adorned with several spots of silvery white. The costal margin angular.

Female () differs in being of a lighter brown, in having a transverse row of indistinct white spots near the apex, and several ill-defined triangular rufous spots on the posterior wing. On the underside (1) it is lighter than the male.

Expan. $2\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson

DÆDALMA DORÆTE. 4, 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male rufous-brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a double row of light yellow spots parallel to each other and the outer margin. Anterior wing with a small bifid white spot near the costal margin, and four small linear spots on the margin near the apex; the course of the median nervure lighter than the rest of the wing.

UNDERSIDE totally different. Exquisitely varied and better described by pencil than by pen.

Expan. $2\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and W. W. Saunders.

DÆDALMA DRYMÆA. 6.

UPPERSIDE dark brown from the base to the middle of both wings, from the middle to the margins light brown; the margins marked with white between each nervule. The costal margin near the apex with four small white linear spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing, from beyond the middle to the outer margin, and the whole of the posterior wing, variegated with grey, and brown, and white.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

DÆDALMA DRUSILLA. 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. The outer margin spotted with white between the nervules; the costal margin near the apex with four small white linear spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing brown, with a lighter spot within the cell; a tortuous light brown transverse band beyond the middle, followed by a row of three or four black spots, parallel to the outer margin; the apex variegated with grey and brown. Posterior wing with two tails, richly variegated with grey, and brown, and black, with several silvery-white spots. Costal margin angular.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The insects of this genus are closely allied to *Steroma* of Westwood, and though at first sight *D. Doræte* might appear to be widely separated from the rest, they form a very natural groupe. They all have the costal margin near the apex of the anterior wing marked with four lines of white. They are all from the Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Mark, and are quite new.

EURYTELIDÆ.
AMECHANIA.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1861.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

AMECHANIA INCERTA.

E U R Y T E L I D Æ.

AMECHANIA. *Hewitson.*

Body rather large, quadrate, abdomen small and slender. Eyes small, smooth. Palpi long, densely clothed with scales throughout pressed closely to the head, where they are clothed with long white hair. Antennæ of moderate length, slender, very slightly thickened towards the point, the articulations distinctly seen.

Anterior wing large; the costal margin arched, apex rounded, outer margin sinuated at the middle; costal nervure reaching to beyond the middle of the wing; subcostal nervure with four branches, the first and second near together before the end of the discoidal cell, the third and fourth at a distance from the other two, equidistant from each other and the apex; discoidal cell short; upper disco-cellular nervure very short, inclining outwards; middle disco-cellular also short, somewhat longer than the last, forming an obtuse angle with it; lower disco-cellular long, curved inwardly, four times the length of the other two together, united to the third branch of the median nervure at a distance from its base.

Posterior wing oblong circular; precostal nervure curved inwardly, costal nervure joining the costal margin at half its length; postcostal with its first branch arising at less than a third of the length of the wing; the discoidal cell short and broad, the upper disco-cellular nervure arising a little below the first branch from the subcostal nervure, short, inclining outwards: the second three times its length, curved, joining the third median nervure a very little beyond its base.

Fore-legs short, robust, tibiæ and tarsi equally thick, clothed with bristles.

Hind-legs long and slender; the tibiæ and tarsi slightly spined.

AMECHANIA INCERTA.

UPPERSIDE. Male, anterior wing grey-brown, with a broad central longitudinal band of white from the inner margin to beyond the third median nervule; the end of the cell, three lines which cross the cell longitudinally, the nervures, a deeply indented zig-zag line near the outer margin (bordered inwardly with light yellow) and two large spots (each with a centre of white), all black. Posterior wing white, tinted with yellow towards the outer margin, the nervures, a deeply indented line near the outer margin and four large spots (each with a centre of white), all black: the outer margin grey-brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the outer margins are almost white.

Expan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Tondano (Celebes).

In the Collection of A. R. Wallace.

The very remarkable butterfly which is figured in the accompanying plate seems to set at nought the labours of those who would link the creation together in one continuous chain. It is unlike anything that has been seen before, and is out of place, and destroys the harmony of every genus with which I have attempted to place it. In general aspect and colour it accords best with the female of *Danais Vitrea*, the male of which is figured in the "Voyage au Pole Sud." In the deeply indented zig-zag line near the outer margins it resembles the different species of *Cethosia*. There is no butterfly with which I have compared it (and I have placed it side by side with every species with which it has the slightest analogy) to which it is so nearly allied as to *Melanitis Bioculatus*, which is the female of Boisduval's *Dyctis Agondas*. I am not by any means content with the position in which I have placed it, and am quite prepared to see it put with either the *Morphidæ* or the *Nymphalidæ*. It may have more analogy with *Diadema* (affinity it has with none), as Mr. Westwood, who has been so kind as to examine it at my request, thinks it has, but the slender body and clubless antennæ do not fit it for such a position. It has been most liberally lent to me from the very valuable private collection of Mr. Wallace.

ERYCINIDÆ.
TAXILA.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1860

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. TAXILA TELESIA.
3. 4. TAXILA TENETA.

5. 6. TAXILA THUISTO.
7. TAXILA ORPHNA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

TAXILA. *Doubleday.*

TAXILA TELESIA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Anterior wing with the apex and outer margin carmine, the inner margin produced, rounded, with near its middle an oval spot of lilac-white.

UNDERSIDE carmine with bands and spots of blue and black. Anterior wing with the apex rufous; a longitudinal and transverse band within the cell blue, a second transverse band also blue, followed by five blue spots, bordered inwardly with black. The inner margin, where the wings touch, light yellow. Posterior wing with numerous black and blue spots. Crossed near the outer margin by a band of light blue and a band of light yellow, each bordered with black, and separated by a band of the same colour.

Expan. $1\frac{5}{20}$ in. Hab. Sarawak.

In the Collection of A. R. Wallace.

TAXILA TENETA. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Female rufous-brown, with a large triangular orange spot near the apex of the anterior wing. Posterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a band of blue spots, seen only in a particular light.

UNDERSIDE light brown. Anterior wing with the orange spot as above; a spot of black and band of blue within the cell; the end of the cell black, followed by several spots of black and blue. A large black spot at the middle of the wing, succeeded by a spot of blue and band of black; a band of black near the outer margin. Posterior wing dark brown, the nervures lighter. Crossed near the base by a transverse band of blue followed by three blue spots. Crossed beyond the middle by a transverse band of blue spots, and nearer the outer margin by two light rufous bands.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{20}$ in. Hab. Sarawak.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and A. R. Wallace.

TAXILA THUISTO. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male uniform dark brown.

UNDERSIDE rufous. Anterior wing with a longitudinal band within the cell, a second below it, and a short transverse band at the end of the cell, all blue, followed by three macular transverse bands: the first black, bordered outwardly with blue; the second and third (near the outer margin) white or slightly blue, bordered inwardly with black. Posterior wing crossed twice transversely near the base with blue; before the middle by several irregular spots; beyond the middle by a band of conical spots, and near the outer margin by a band of lunular spots, all black bordered outwardly with blue.

Female rufous clouded at the base. Both wings crossed transversely beyond the middle by a band of oblong black spots, each spot marked with dull blue—those near the costal margin of the anterior wing interrupted by five white spots. Both wings with a band of lunular black spots near the outer margin, each spot traversed by a line of blue or white. Anterior wing with a transverse band of black spots before the middle. Underside (fig. 5) does not differ from the male, except that it is lighter.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Singapore.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and A. R. Wallace.

TAXILA ORPHNA. 7.

Emesis Orphna, Boisd. *Spec. Gen. Pl.* 21, underside.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Crossed transversely at the middle by an equal band of grey-white.

UNDERSIDE carmine, with numerous spots of black and blue. Posterior wing with a band of light blue, and a similar band of light yellow near the outer margin, separated by a band of black.

Mr. Westwood is in error with regard to the insects figured as *Orphna*, male and female, in Plate LXIX. of the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," misled by having seen Boisduval's figure of the underside only. On the underside *Orphna* does not differ from the species figured in the "Genera" for which (as it is now without one) I propose the name of *Tanita*—*Taxila Tanita*.

ERYCINIDÆ.
SOSPITA.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1860.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. SOSPITA TANTALUS.
2. SOSPITA SUSA.

3. SOSPITA NEOPHRON
4. 5. 6. SOSPITA SEGECIA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

SOSPITA. *Hewitson.*

The genus *Taxila* of the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera" — *Emesis* of Dr. Boisduval—contains within itself three groups of butterflies as distinct almost, in contour and in colour, as any that are to be found in the family of the Erycinidæ. It is true that they do not differ in some of the characters which usually serve to divide genera; in the palpi, or the arrangement of the nervures; but their differences are so palpable to the eye, that I have thought it better, on the arrival of many new species, to divide this genus into three. I have done so with hesitation, because I greatly admire (and would wish to follow in the footsteps of) those leading entomologists, Dr. Boisduval and Mr. Westwood, who have been contented to retain undivided large natural groups of butterflies, instead of indulging themselves in the small ambition of creating new genera.

The genus *Taxila*, as I propose to leave it, will still contain butterflies of different form, *all, however, beautifully adorned on the underside*. Beside the insects figured in the Plate, it will contain *Drupadi* of Boisduval and *Pulchra* (*Argynnis pulchra*) of Guérin. It has *the eyes smooth*, or very nearly so.

The Butterflies of the genus *Sospita* have the *eyes distinctly hairy*, and are marked at the apex and anal angle of the posterior wing (usually on both sides) by black spots (usually in pairs). It will contain, besides the figures of the Plate, *Fylla* of the "Genera," *Echerius* of Stoll, and *Tepahi* of Boisduval.

The third genus, for which I propose the name of *Dodona*, will contain a very different set of insects, resembling *Nemeobius* and *Melitæa* in their colouring, with the hind wings of the male protruded at the anal angle; the *antennæ distinctly clubbed*. This genus is represented by *Durga* of Kollar, and *Egeon* of the "Genera," which is, I have little doubt, the male of the said *Durga*. There are other unpublished species of this genus.

SOSPITA TANTALUS 1.

Emesis Tantalus, *Boisd. Ms.* *Taxila Tantalus*. *Doubleday, Brit. Mus. List.*

UPPERSIDE rufous-brown. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by an ill-defined band of white, and marked beyond the middle by a triangular spot of the same colour. Anterior wing with a single black eye near the apex; posterior wing with a double eye; both eyes with a rufous border, and centre of silvery blue. Posterior wing with a short tail, and two indistinct light bands between it and the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is lighter, and that the posterior wing is crossed transversely at the middle by a lighter band.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Ashanti.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

SOSPITA SUSA. 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male rufous-brown. Anterior wing crossed transversely beyond the middle by two nearly parallel bands of rufous-white. The outer margin from the middle to the anal angle pale, traversed by a dark line. Posterior wing tailed, crossed by two curved bands, one near the outer margin waved and forming a border to two black spots near the apex; a submarginal band of white traversed by a black line. The tail white.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{20}$ in. Hab. India.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

SOSPITA NEOPHRON. 3.

Emesis Neophron, Boisd. Ms. *Taxila Neophron*. Doubleday, Brit. Mus. List.

UPPERSIDE. Male rufous-brown. Anterior wing crossed transversely at the middle by a broad band of white, and obliquely beyond the middle by a narrow, obscure, rufous band. The outer margin pale from the middle to the anal angle, traversed by a dark line. Posterior wing tailed. Crossed beyond the middle and near the outer margin by waved rufous bands. Two large black spots at the apex, separated by a line of orange. A submarginal band of white traversed by a black line. The tail white.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Sylhet.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

SOSPITA SEGECIA. 4, 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing crossed transversely at the middle by an irregular band of white—narrow from the costal margin to the median nervure, broad below it. Two small spots near the apex, and the apex itself white. Posterior wing spotted with white on the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that there is a band of white within the cell, that the transverse band in the middle is broader near the costal margin, and that four spots cross the apex, and form part of a band which is continued to the anal angle, and that there are two minute white spots near the apex. Posterior wing with the costal half dark brown, crossed by a band of lighter colour. The inner half pink marked with a black spot at the base, crossed transversely beyond the middle by four red-brown spots. Near the outer margin, which is orange, there is a band of unequal conical spots, marked at both ends with white. The outer margin spotted with black.

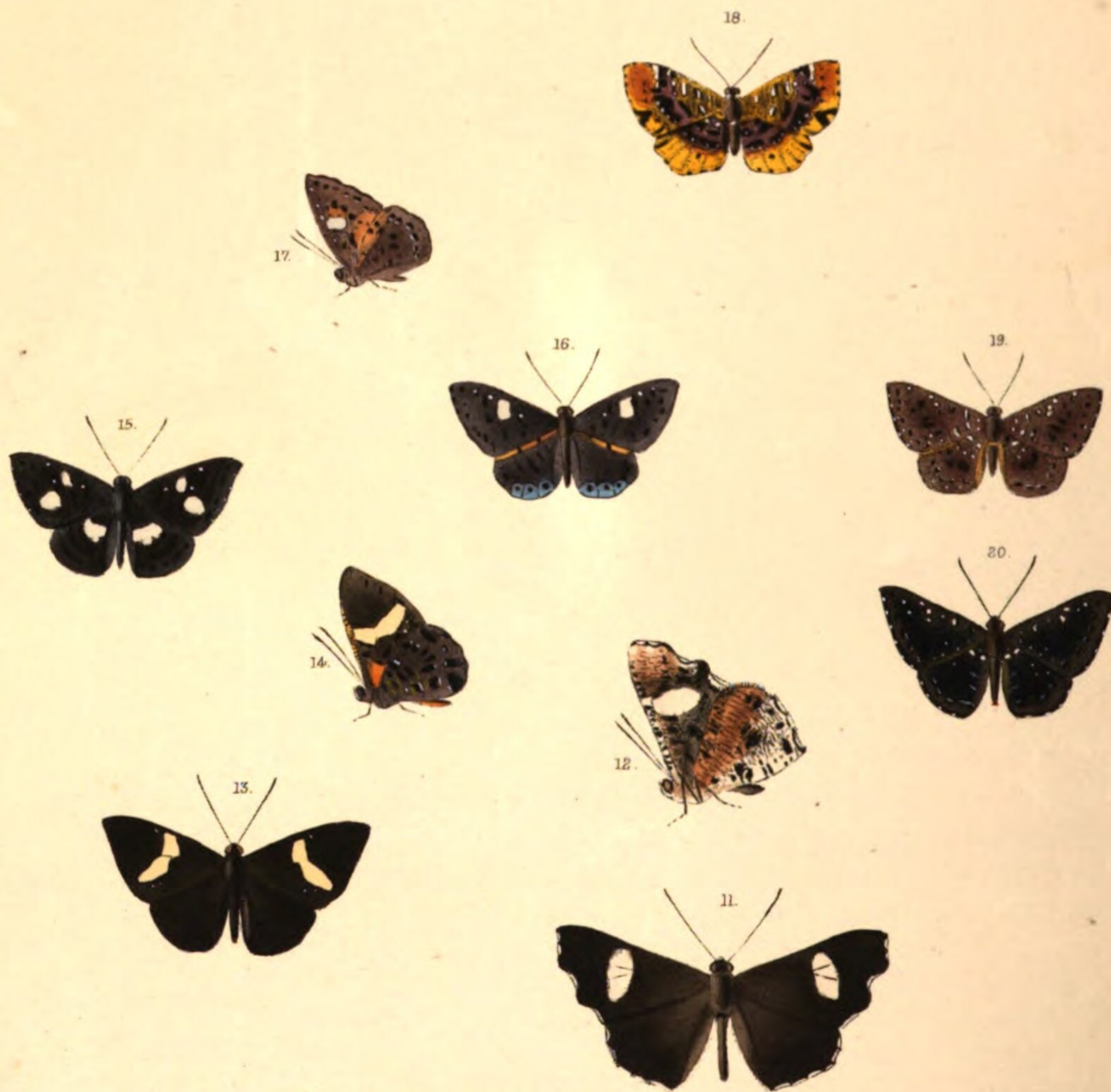
Female, fig. 5, differs but little from the male on the underside.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. New Guinea.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ERYCINIDÆ.

CALYDNA. II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1859.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

11. 12. CALYDNA CAPRINA.
13. 14. CALYDNA CARNEIA
15. CALYDNA CATANA.

16. 17. CALYDNA CEA.
18. CALYDNA CALYCE.
19. 20. CALYDNA CANDACE.

ERYCINIDÆ.

CALYDNA. II.

CALYDNA CAPRINA. 11, 12.

UPPERSIDE black. Outer margins of anterior wing deeply sinuated. Crossed beyond the middle by an oval trifold white spot.

UNDERSIDE variegated. Anterior wing brown clouded with black; the white spot as above; apex rufous. Costal margin alternately black and white. Posterior wing rufous from the costal margin to the middle. The rest beautifully variegated with black and white.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

CALYDNA CARNEIA. 13, 14.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a curved transverse band of white. A minute white spot near the band on the costal margin, and two similar spots between its other end and the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE brown spotted with black, with some minute spots of white and undulated rufous lines, chiefly on the posterior wing. Anterior wing with the central band as above. The base orange. The costal margin with several cross lines of white.

Expan. $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CALYDNA CATANA. 15.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark grey-brown clouded with black. Anterior wing with two large central spots of white, and three minute spots of the same colour. Posterior wing with a large spot of white before the middle.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter. Both wings variegated with black and grey, both with a submarginal band of round black spots, bordered above with lilac.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CALYDNA CEA. 16, 17.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown clouded with black. Anterior wing with a large spot of white near the middle of the costal margin, and three minute spots of the same colour also near the same margin. Posterior wing, with the outer margin, from the anal angle to the middle, light blue, marked with black spots. The costal margin rufous, twice crossed by black.

UNDERSIDE rufous-grey. Both wings with numerous black and rufous spots; both with a submarginal band of black spots, bordered above with white.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

CALYDNA CALYCE. 18.

UPPERSIDE. Female rufous and black. Anterior wing with the base rufous, undulated with brown and marked with three white spots. Both wings crossed at the middle by a broad common band of brown, clouded with black and marked with several white spots. From the band to the outer margin rufous, crossed where the nervures cross it by bands composed of short cross lines of brown. Anterior wing with a large triangular black spot on the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter.

Male does not differ.

Expan. 1 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CALYDNA CANDACE. 19, 20.

UPPERSIDE. Male grey or purple clouded with black. Both wings with several minute white spots; both with a submarginal row of black spots, bordered above with white. Anterior wing with three white spots together beyond the middle of the costal margin. Posterior wing with two near the base.

UNDERSIDE differs only in being lighter.

Female light brown, undulated with numerous rufous lines. The white spots as in the male. Underside as above.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The female of this species is near to *H. Sturnula* of Hubner's *Zutrage*, but is without the distinct white and eyelike spots of his figure. It is also near to *C. Euthria* of the Gen. *Diurn. Lep.* Plate 70.

ERYCINIDÆ.
EURYGONA. VIII



W.C. Hewitson, del et lith. 1859

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

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|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 72. 73. EURYGONA ZARA ♀. | |
| 74. 75. 76. EURYGONA ZENA. | 79. EURYGONA GYDA. |
| 77. 78. EURYGONA MAZACA. | 80. 81. EURYGONA DORINA. |

ERYCINIDÆ.

EURYGONA. VIII.

EURYGONA ZARA. ♀ 72, 73.

♂ *E. Zara*, Hewitson in *Gen. Diur. Lep.*, Pl. 71, fig. 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown, glossed with blue from the base to beyond the middle; the outer half of the posterior wing dark blue; the margin spotted with white.

UNDERSIDE. Both wings light grey-brown, surrounded by a broad band of orange, followed outwardly by bands of black and white alternately, three of each; separated midway on the anterior wing by a band of orange; divided on the posterior wing by white nervures.

Female (figs. 72, 73) dark brown, lighter towards the base, tinted with purple on the posterior wing. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a large oval white spot. Underside as in the male, except that it has the white spot as above, and less of the orange band of the anterior wing.

Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA ZENA. 74, 75, 76.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing, except the costal and outer margins, carmine. Posterior wing with a carmine spot near the middle of the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE grey-brown from the base to the middle; beyond the middle black, crossed by two bands of white; the outer band of the posterior wing broken in two places and projected towards the outer margin; two orange spots near the anal angle. Anterior wing with the base of the costal margin white, and a submarginal line of orange towards the anal angle.

Female lighter brown, with a large spot of orange on the centre of the anterior wing, and one of the same size touching the outer margin of the posterior wing. Underside from the base to the middle, light yellow; beyond it brown, crossed, as in the male, by two bands of white. The outer margin of both wings orange towards the anal angle.

Expan. ♂ $1\frac{9}{20}$, ♀ $1\frac{7}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA MAZACA. 77, 78.

UPPERSIDE. Male brick-red, the margins broadly black except the inner margin of the anterior wing and part of the outer margin of the posterior wing.

UNDERSIDE grey-brown. Both wings crossed near the middle by a linear band of black. Anterior wing with a black line and white spot at the anal angle. Posterior wing with a submarginal row of lunular white spots bordered with black, one spot near the middle broadly black above. The outer margin towards the anal angle orange.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA GYDA. 79.

UPPERSIDE rufous-yellow. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins broadly brown, and a small black spot at the end of the cell. Posterior wing darker on the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE of a uniform silvery white.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{20}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA DORINA. 80, 81.

UPPERSIDE. Male carmine. The margins black. A small black spot common to the base of both wings. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins broadly black. Posterior wing with the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE rufous. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a darker rufous band. Posterior wing with a small black and white spot (black above, white below,) near the middle of the outer margin.

Expan. $1\frac{11}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ERYCINIDÆ.
THEOPE.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1860.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|--------|------------------|
| 1. 4. | THEOPE THEBAIS. |
| 2. 3. | THEOPE THERITAS. |
| 5. 6. | THEOPE THESTIAS. |
| 7. 8. | THEOPE THELPUSA. |
| 9. 10. | THEOPE THOOTES. |

ERYCINIDÆ.

THEOPE.

THEOPE THEBAIS. 1. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Anterior wing with a spot of light blue from the base outwards, touching the inner margin. Posterior wing with a central spot of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE lilac or grey; both wings clouded from the base to near the middle with red-brown; both crossed beyond the middle by a band of the same colour; both with a submarginal band also; the outer margin itself rufous.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

THEOPE THERITAS. 2, 3.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue and dark brown. Anterior wing black. From the base to near the middle, except the costal margin, light blue. Posterior wing light blue, with the costal margin broadly brown; the median nervures black.

UNDERSIDE of a uniform yellow-ochre. Posterior wing with two minute black spots near the anal angle.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

THEOPE THESTIAS. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE blue and black. Anterior wing black, with a large spot of light blue from the base to the middle, touching the inner margin. Posterior wing light blue, with the outer margin black; the inner margin pale brown.

UNDERSIDE grey-brown, clouded with a darker brown in the middle of both wings. Anterior wing crossed near the outer margin by a band of the same colour. A large spot of yellow at the base, partly on the posterior wing, followed on both wings, but chiefly on the anterior, by some light blue.

Expan. 1 in.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

THEOPE THELPUSA. 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE. Female blue and black. Anterior wing black, with a longitudinal band of light blue (divided by the nervures), from the base to near the outer margin. Posterior wing blue, with the median nervures and outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE of a uniform bright orange.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

THEOPE THOOTES. 9, 10.

UPPERSIDE. Female light blue. Anterior wing with the costal margin, the outer margin, and almost all the space between the median nervures black. Posterior wing with the costal margin and nervures black.

UNDERSIDE grey-brown, rufous at the margins.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ERYCINIDÆ.
MESOSEMIA. I.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. MESOSEMIA MEVANIA.
3. 4. 5. 6. MESOSEMIA LAMACHUS.

7. 8. MESOSEMIA MOESIA
9. 10. MESOSEMIA TELEGONE.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA. I.

MESOSEMIA MEVANIA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Female dark brown. Anterior wing from the base to the middle (except the costal margin) of a glossy grey-blue. Crossed before the middle by a curved line of black, and beyond the middle by a transverse band of white from the costal margin to the anal angle, where it ends in a point. At the end of and within the cell there is a black eye with three minute pupils of white, and between it and the base and within the cell a curved transverse line of black, followed below it, but not continuously, by another transverse black line. Posterior wing glossy, grey-blue, the inner and outer margins brown, the brown of the outer margin inwardly black. Crossed before the middle by a scarcely-seen black line. Near the apex an indistinct linear spot of dirty white.

UNDERSIDE of a uniform light brown. Anterior wing with the white band as above; the eye surrounded by a rufous iris, the lines on each side of it as above, but brown, their inner margins pale brown; between the eye and the inner margin a second triangular eye-like black spot with pale brown iris. Posterior wing crossed near the base and before the middle by lines of brown, inwardly paler, with between them a small black eye, with white pupil and pale brown iris.

Male as above, but much smaller.

Expan. ♂ $1\frac{6}{10}$ in., ♀ $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA LAMACHUS. 3, 4, 5, 6.

M. Lamachus, Boisduval Ms. Doubleday, Brit. Museum Cat.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown. Anterior wing at the base slightly blue, crossed transversely at the middle by a curved black line and from a little beyond this line to the outer margin dark brown. The eye at the end of the cell with two white pupils, the iris rufous. Posterior wing blue, crossed at the middle by a black line, the margin black traversed by a line of blue.

UNDERSIDE light brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a line of brown inwardly rufous, and beyond this line by two bands of brown, the outer margin rufous-brown; both with the usual black eyes with iris rufous; large and with three

pupils of blue on the anterior wing, small and with one pupil on the posterior wing. Both with a broken transverse line of brown, inwardly rufous, between the eyes and the base. Posterior wing with a very fine line of white between each of the nervules near the outer margin.

Female lighter brown. The broad outer margin of the anterior wing traversed transversely by a line of lilac-white. Posterior wing with a broad band of brown between the central transverse black line and the outer margin.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Honduras.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders. There is a variety of this species in the collection of Dr. Boisduval with the Ms. name of *Azurea*.

MESOSEMIA MOESIA. 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male light purple-brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a line of black and beyond it by a broad band of brown; both with a submarginal black line with a black spot at its middle, largest on the posterior wing. Anterior wing with the black eye with three pupils of white, and between it and the base a waved black line.

UNDERSIDE as above, but light brown, undulated throughout with rufous-brown. The black submarginal line broken into spots.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

MESOSEMIA TELEGONE. 9, 10.

Diophtalma Telegone, Boisd. Spec. Gen. Plate 21.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown. Anterior wing slightly blue on the inner margin near the base; crossed at the middle by a line of black followed immediately by an indistinct line of lilac-white. The usual black eye with two pupils of blue, with between it and the base an indistinct broken black line. Posterior wing crossed by a broken line near the base, a line at the middle, and a line between it and the outer margin all black. (These last two lines vary in their distance from each other.) The outer margin broadly brown.

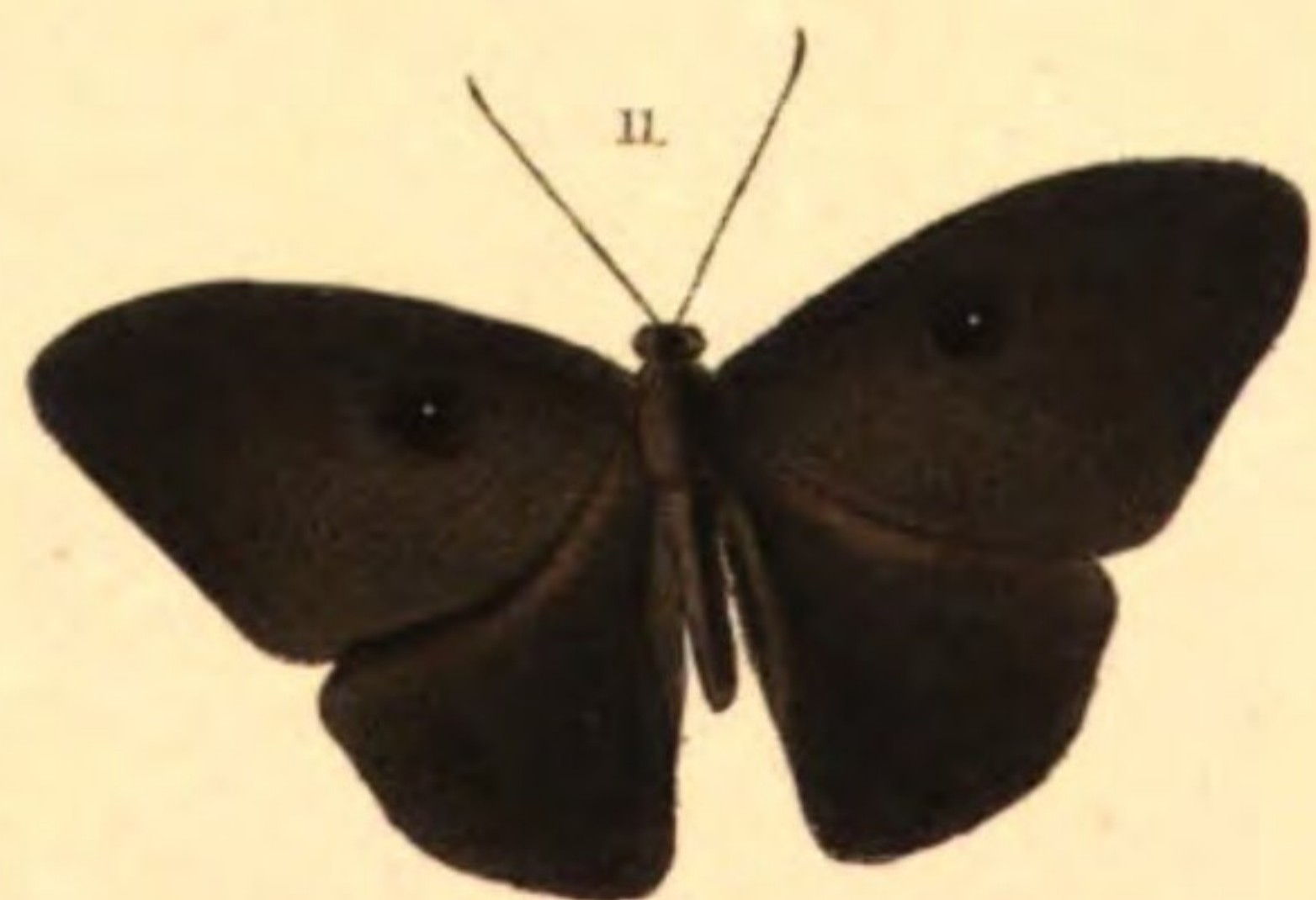
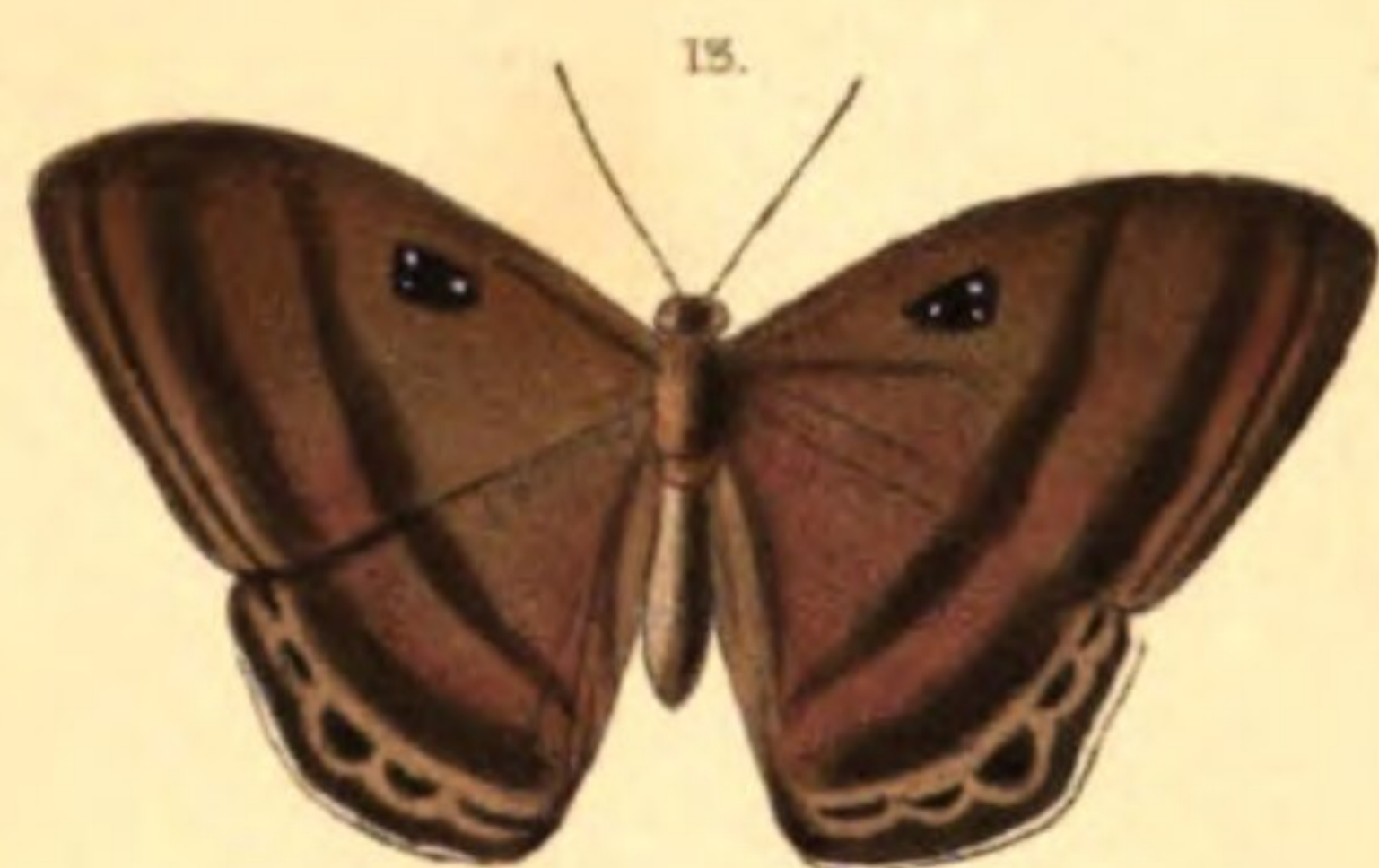
UNDERSIDE light brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a line of brown inwardly lighter followed by a broad brown band; the margins also brown. Both with the usual eye with rufous iris; three pupils of blue on the eye of the anterior wing and one on that of the posterior wing, both surrounded with several indistinct lines. A broken transverse line between them and the base. Anterior wing with an indistinct black spot with rufous margin between the eye and the inner margin.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I have hesitated in separating this species and *lamachus*; they however differ considerably on the underside in the curve of the central black line and in the relative breadth of the space which surrounds the eye.

ERYCINIDÆ.
MESOSEMIA. II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1857.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

11. 12. MESOSEMIA NESTI.
13. MESOSEMIA STELI.
14. MESOSEMIA ODICE.

15. MESOSEMIA RHODIA.
16. 17. MESOSEMIA MEEDA.
18. MESOSEMIA MÆNADES.

ERYCINIDÆ

MESOSEMIA. II.

MESOSEMIA NESTI. 11, 12.

Diophthalma Nesti, Boisduval, Mss.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Anterior wing with an obscure black spot in the cell, with a single dot of white. The inner margin produced as in the genus *Euplæa*. The outer margin of the posterior wing rufous, smooth, and shining.

UNDERSIDE light brown. Both wings with an oblong black spot in the cell, with three white dots on that of the anterior wing, and two on that of the posterior wing. Both crossed at the middle, and again, beyond it, by broad bands of dark brown. Both with the outer margin and a line near it brown.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Cayenne.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

This species, though widely different in the form of its anterior wing from *M. Steli*—the wing of the male of which is not produced—does not differ from it at all on the underside. Fig. 12 may apply to both, except only that *M. Steli* has a round spot near the middle of the margin of the posterior wing.

MESOSEMIA STELI. 13.

Diophthalma Steli. Boisduval, Mss.

UPPERSIDE. Female light rufous brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a continuous band of dark brown; beyond the middle by a broader band of the same colour; the outer margins also brown. Anterior wing with a triangular black spot in the cell with three white dots, and a narrow line of brown near the outer margin. Posterior wing with a row of five lunular spots—the middle one larger than the rest—near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is lighter, that the anterior wing has a small brown spot near the inner margin; that the posterior wing has a similar spot on its costal margin, and an oblong black spot in the cell twice crossed with white.

The male is much darker and smaller, but does not otherwise differ.

Expan. ♂ $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. ♀ $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Where it is not necessary to figure both sexes, I have given the females, because they are larger, and more distinctly marked.

MESOSEMIA ODICE. 14.

Erycina Odice, Godart, Ency. Method. page 583.

UPPERSIDE. Female light brown, with numerous transverse lines. Anterior wing with the usual eye-like spot at the end of the cell with three white dots and rufous iris, and below it a small spot of brown. Crossed just beyond this eye by two lines of brown, and between it and the base by two similar lines, except that one is short. Posterior wing crossed by two lines near the base, and two near the middle. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a band of brown, and nearer the outer margin by a line of black spots, the middle one largest.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the lines which cross the posterior wing are more waved, and the space between them thickly dotted with brown.

The male does not differ except in form and size, and in having the two lines which cross the middle of the anterior wing much less curved outwardly.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA RHODIA. 15.

Erycina Rhodia, Godart, *Ency. Method.* page 583.

UPPERSIDE. Female brown. Both wings with a continuous transverse line at the middle, a broad band beyond it, and the outer margin dark brown. Both with a line of black spots near the outer margin, the middle spot of the posterior wing large and round. Anterior wing with the usual black spot with three white dots, surrounded by a line of brown. Crossed near the base by a short brown line. Posterior wing with two indistinct black dots near the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the whole surface is thickly undulated with brown, that the cell of the posterior wing is crossed by a line of brown and has in it a small white spot with black centre.

The male differs only in being much darker on the upper side, and in being without the undulation on the underside of the posterior wing.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA MEEDA. 16, 17.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing with a large spot at the base, a broad transverse band beyond the middle, and a second band, but less distinct, near the outer margin, all grey-blue. The black spot at the end of the cell obscure with one white dot, partly encircled by an iris of blue. Posterior wing with the outer half grey-blue, traversed near the anal angle by a black line.

UNDERSIDE light brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a zigzag line of brown, followed by a band of the same colour (undulated on the posterior wing). Both with a line of black spots near the outer margin, more distinct on the posterior wing, where the middle spot is larger than the rest, and round. Anterior wing with the usual black spot, with three white dots and rufous iris, and between it and the base a short line of brown. Posterior wing undulated with several transverse lines from the base to the middle; marked in the cell by an indistinct white spot, with black centre.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA MÆNADES. 18.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Anterior wing with the black spot at the end of the cell angular, with three white dots, and bordered with rufous. Crossed beyond the middle by a broad transverse band of white divided by nervures into eight distinct spots. Three minute spots near the apex, and one near the middle of the outer margin white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is lighter, with the nervures rufous; that there is a continuous row of white spots near the outer margin of both wings; that the anterior wing has another white spot near the apex, and an orange spot in the cell; that the posterior wing has a second row of indistinct white spots further from the margin.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERYCINIDÆ.
MESOSEMIA. III.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1858.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

19. MESOSEMIA TENERA
20. MESOSEMIA LAGORA ♂
21. 22. MESOSEMIA GEMINUS ♂ ♀

23. 24. MESOSEMIA MEANA ♀
25. 26. MESOSEMIA CROESUS ♀
27. MESOSEMIA MARISA ♀

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA. III.

MESOSEMIA TENERA. 19.

M. Tenera, Westw., in *Gen. Diur. Lep.*, page 455.

UPPERSIDE light rufous-brown. Anterior wing with the usual black spot, with two dots of blue, surrounded with orange, and placed *beyond the middle*. Crossed by five waved light rufous lines, one at the middle, a second between the eye and the inner margin, and three near and parallel to the outer margin. Posterior wing crossed before the middle by a short band of orange. The outer margin, and two waved lines near it, rufous-white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing is much lighter, and is crossed by a second band of orange.

Variety with a distinct band of white across the outer wing.

Expan. 1 in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA LAGORA. ♂ 20.

♀ *Diophthalma Lagora*, Boisd. Ms. *Herrich-Schæffer*, *Lep. Ex. figs.* 43, 44.

UPPERSIDE. Male white. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by two bands of light brown, followed by a waved line with a black spot midway (round on the anterior, lunular on the posterior wing), both with the margin light brown. Anterior wing crossed by a band of the same colour before the middle.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing is crossed by two bands near the base, that there is a black oblong spot near the middle of the anterior wing, with one white dot and rufous margin, with a band from it crossing both wings.

Expan. $1\frac{5}{10}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA GEMINUS. 21, 22.

P. Geminus, Fab. *Mes. Cælestina Ménétriés*, *Cat. de l'Académie Imp. St. Petersburg*, Pl. 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male light blue. Both wings with the outer margin broadly black, traversed by a line of blue. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a broad band of black.

UNDERSIDE lighter blue. Anterior wing with the outer margin, which is narrow, and an indistinct zigzag line near it at the apex brown. Posterior wing crossed near the middle by several indistinct waved lines, followed by a black spot near the costal margin, and a submarginal line of black spots, the margin brown and narrow.

Female. Upperside light blue, smeared with brown; both wings crossed before the middle by a curved band of blue, at the middle by a double line of black, followed by a band of brown. The outer margins brown, traversed by a line of blue. Anterior wing with a central oblong black spot, with two dots of blue.

UNDERSIDE differs only in being lighter.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA MEANA. 23, 24.

UPPERSIDE. Female light brown to beyond the middle. Both wings crossed by numerous black lines, followed by a band of white (narrower on the posterior wing), also by a band of grey separated from the white by a black line. The outer margins broadly brown. Anterior wing with a large black central spot, with three dots of light *blue*.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the grey band and black line of the anterior wing are absent; the black line of the posterior wing broken into spots, the grey band into sagittate spots.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA CRÆSUS. ♀ 25, 26.

♂ *P. Cræsus*, Fab. *P. Capaneus*, Cramer, Pl. 236.

UPPERSIDE. Female light brown to beyond the middle. Both wings crossed by several black lines, followed by a broad grey band traversed by a line of black; the outer margin dark brown. Anterior wing with a large central black spot, with three dots of light *blue*.

UNDERSIDE as above, but much lighter; the grey band nearly white.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA MARISA. 27.

UPPERSIDE. Female light brown, crossed by several black lines, followed *near the margin* by a band of grey traversed by a black line, the margins brown. Anterior wing with a large central black spot, with three dots of blue.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The three butterflies last described bear so much resemblance to each other that I have had some hesitation in separating them. They may be all varieties of the female of *M. Cræsus*. They all have the three *blue* dots on the central black spot. *M. Meana* bears much resemblance to *Gneris* of Boisduval, figured at Plate 71 of the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." *M. Marisa* is the most distinct. The black line which traverses the grey band of the anterior wing is nearer to the margin.

Descriptions are entirely unavailing to point out such distinctions, and I almost doubt my ability, with the best figures I can draw, to clearly indicate the minute differences which separate even good species.

ERYCINIDÆ.
MESOSEMIA. IV.



W C Hewitson, del. et lith. 1858.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton

28. 29. 30. MESOSEMIA MACELLA.
31. 32. MESOSEMIA MACARIS. 33 34. 35. MESOSEMIA MISIPSA.
36. 37. MESOSEMIA IDOTEA. 38. MESOSEMIA EUMENUS ♀.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA. IV.

MESOSEMIA MACELLA. 28, 29, 30.

UPPERSIDE. Male, brown with transverse bands of black. Both wings dark brown from the base to the middle, lighter beyond it; with three transverse oblique bands, and the outer margin dark brown. The black spot of the anterior wing with two white dots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is of a uniform light brown; that the anterior wing has a small brown spot below the black spot; that the posterior wing has a spot of black with two white dots before the middle.

Female light brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by three bands of dark brown; the outer margin also brown. Underside (fig. 29) as in the male, but without the small brown spot on the anterior wing.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA MACARIS. 31, 32.

UPPERSIDE. Male light blue, with transverse bands of black. Anterior wing with the inner margin convex. The black spot *before the middle* marked with *two white dots*, followed by four curved transverse equidistant bands of black; the first three bands imperfect. The outer margin black. Posterior wing with the costal margin white and polished. Two submarginal bands and the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE grey. Anterior wing with six bands; two before and four after the black spot. Posterior wing with seven; the third band from the base broadest and marked with a black dot between two white ones.

Female light grey-brown. Anterior wing with six transverse bands; posterior wing with seven; together with the outer margin of both brown. Underside exactly as above, except that the third band of the posterior wing has the black and white dots as in the male.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Were it not that—with few exceptions—the undersides of the sexes differ very little, the study of these small species would be very difficult. As a general rule the upperside of the female is closely copied on the underside of the male

MESOSEMIA MISIPSA. 33, 34, 35.

UPPERSIDE. Male silvery-blue with transverse bands of black. Anterior wing with the black spot central, marked with *a single dot of white*. Crossed before the black spot by two bands of black; after it by four, *the first pair of which are angular*, the other two curved and parallel to the outer margin. Posterior wing with a black spot on the middle of the costal margin, followed by four transverse black bands. The outer margin of both wings brown, the fringe rufous.

UNDERSIDE (33) light brown, the bands as above, except that the posterior wing has eight transverse bands; the fourth from the base broadest, marked with two white spots, each with a dot of brown.

Female light grey-white; the bands light brown. Anterior wing with six bands. Posterior wing with eight; the space between the third and fourth bands from the base marked by two or three small dots of brown. Underside as above, except that the black spot has three white dots in both sexes.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA IDOTEA. 36, 37.

♀ *Mesosemia Idotea*, Westw., *Gen. Diur. Lep.*, text 455. (1851.)

♂ *Diopthalma marita*, Boisd. *Herrich-Schæffer, Lep. Ex. fig.* 42. (1853.)

UPPERSIDE. Male lilac, with numerous transverse bands. Anterior wing with the usual black spot before the middle, marked with *three dots of white*; a triangular spot below it; two bands between it and the base, four after it (the first *curving outwards*, when it meets the inner margin); and the outer margin all brown. Posterior wing with seven bands and a narrow outer margin brown.

UNDERSIDE does not differ, except that the penultimate band of the posterior wing is undulated.

Female grey or white. Anterior wing with six bands, and the outer margin brown. Posterior wing with seven bands, and the outer margin brown. The fringe of both wings white. Underside as above, except that the third band from the base of the posterior wing is marked by a black spot.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{20}$ to $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The male of this species is well figured by Herrich-Schæffer. I have repeated it here to complete the group. The females of the three species just described, although bearing a strong resemblance to each other, may be readily known by the position of the transverse band which immediately follows the black spot of the anterior wing. In *M. Misipsa* the band, after passing round the spot, meets the inner margin at an inclination towards the base of the wing. In *M. Idotea* it meets the same margin inclining outwards, and in *M. Macaris* it meets the margin nearly at a right angle.

MESOSEMIA EUMENUS. ♀ 38.

♂ *P. Eumene*. *Cramer, pl.* 92.

I have figured the female of this species to show its likeness to the preceding.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA. V.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1859.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

39. 40. 41. MESOSEMIA MINOS. 42. 43. 44. MESOSEMIA TRAGA.
45. 46. 47. MESOSEMIA EPIDIUS.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA. V.

MESOSEMIA MINOS. 39, 40, 41.

Diophthalma Minos, Boisd. Ms. Doubleday, Brit. Mus. List.

UPPERSIDE. Male (fig. 40) rufous or grey-brown. Anterior wing with the usual black eyelike central spot, with three dots of white; below it a spot of brown, marked with a black spot; both encircled with two narrow bands of brown. The outer margin, a narrow line near it spotted with black at its middle, and a broad transverse band, all brown. Posterior wing with eight transverse bands and the outer margin brown. The space between the third and fourth bands brown, with a spot of black; the eighth (the submarginal) band slightly thickened at its middle.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter.

The female (figs. 39, 41) differs only in having the posterior wing lighter towards its outer margin, and the black spot on the middle of the submarginal band more distinct.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. to $1\frac{5}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA TRAGA. 42, 43, 44.

Diophthalma Traga, Boisd. Ms. Doubleday, Brit. Mus. List.

UPPERSIDE. Male (figs. 42, 44) dark brown. The central black spot with three white dots, and below it a brown spot, both encircled by two narrow bands of brown. The outer margin, a line near it, and a broad band, all dark brown. Posterior wing dark brown from the base to the middle; from the middle to the

outer margin white, crossed by eight bands of dark brown, broken where they cross the white part. The space between the third and fourth band broad, clouded, and marked with a black spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter. The base of the posterior wing light grey.

Female (fig. 43, a small example) differs only in its lighter colour.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA EPIDIUS. 45, 46, 47.

Diophthalma Epidius, Boisd. Ms.

UPPERSIDE. Male glossy blue. The central black spot with three white dots; below it a large black spot; between it and the base a band of black; between it and the apex two bands of black; the outer margin also black. Posterior wing with a large central triangular spot of black, followed by two bands and a line (with a black spot midway) also black; the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE grey and rufous; the central black spot encircled by a slender line of brown; below it a quadrate space of brown, with a central black spot; between it and the base a band of brown; between it and the outer margin a narrow band, a broad band, and a slender line of brown; the outer margin also brown. Posterior wing crossed by six bands of brown; two near the base, two near the middle, two near the outer margin. Between the second and third bands there is a black spot marked with two white dots and some indistinct spots of brown. The sixth band is narrow and broken into spots, with a round spot midway.

The female differs little on the upperside from the underside of the male. On its underside it is exactly similar.

Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Cayenne.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisdual.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA. VI.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1859.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

48. 49. MESOSEMIA CIPPUS.

50. 51. MESOSEMIA MÆOTIS

54. 55. MESOSEMIA MELÆNÆ.

52. 53. MESOSEMIA ANTÆRICE.

56. 57. 58. MESOSEMIA MENOETES.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA. VI.

MESOSEMIA CIPPUS. 48, 49.

Diophthilma Cippus, Boisd. Ms.—Doubleday, Brit. Mus. List.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown. *The black spot* of the anterior wing *central*, with three dots of white, and below it a brown spot. Posterior wing with an indistinct eye-like spot, and spot of brown before the middle. Both wings with two transverse bands of brown between these spots and the base, both with four transverse bands between them, and the outer margin which is brown. The submarginal band of the posterior wing thickest, *not in the middle*.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is much lighter, that the eye-like spot of the posterior wing is more distinct, and that the broadest of the bands is somewhat macular.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA MÆOTIS. 50, 51.

UPPERSIDE. Female grey. Anterior wing with the black spot *before the middle* with one dot of white. Posterior wing with an indistinct eye-like spot and spot of brown. Both wings with two transverse bands of brown between these spots and the base, both with four bands between them, and the outer margin which is brown; the submarginal band of the posterior wing thickest *in the middle*.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

May be the female of the last (*M. cippus*), but differs from it in the position of the black spot, which is nearer the base of the wing, in the curve and relative position of the bands, as well as in the position of the black spot on the submarginal band of the posterior wing.

MESOSEMIA ANTÆRICE. 52, 53.

Diophthalma Antærice, Boisd. Ms.—Doubleday, Brit. Mus. List.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue. Anterior wing with the black spot central, circled by

a black line; a large quadrate black spot below it. Posterior wing with an indistinct eye-like spot. Both wings with a transverse band of black between the spots and the base. (Posterior wing with a second short band.) Both with four bands of black between the spots and the outer margin, the submarginal band of the posterior wing thickened at the middle.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is light brown, that the eye-like spots of both wings are in a rufous circle, and the submarginal band of both wings broken into spots, the middle spot of each round and distinct.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

MESOSEMIA MELÆNE. 54, 55.

UPPERSIDE. Male brown, slightly tinted with lilac. The black spot central, with three white dots and a rufous circle, below it a bifid brown spot; between it and the base two broken transverse black bands; between it, and the outer margin which is brown, four transverse bands. Posterior wing with nine transverse bands, the space between the sixth and seventh band slightly rufous, the wing beyond it white.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter; the space between the second and third band (counting from the base) of the posterior wing, with two minute black spots.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

Very nearly allied to *M. Traga* (figs. 42, 43, 44), but differs from it considerably in the position of the transverse bands of the posterior wing.

MESOSEMIA MENOETES. 56, 57, 58.

UPPERSIDE. Male purple. The black spot of the anterior wing central, with three white dots. The basal half of both wings black. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by two broad black bands, and an obscure submarginal band.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is light brown, undulated with light yellow, that both wings have a submarginal black line marked in the middle of the posterior wing by a round black spot.

Female light grey-brown, undulated with light yellow, the bands as in the male; the submarginal band of the posterior wing distinctly marked in its middle by a large round black spot. Underside as above, and as in the male.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

It will be seen by the habitats given here and throughout this work, how very much we are indebted to the perseverance of Mr. Bates.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA. VII.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1859

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 59. 60. MESOSEMIA MYONIA. | 64. 65. MESOSEMIA METOPE. |
| 61. 62. 63. MESOSEMIA PHILOCLES. | 66. 67. MESOSEMIA MELPIA. |
| 68. 69. MESOSEMIA IBYCUS. | |

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA. VII.

MESOSEMIA MYONIA. 59, 60.

UPPERSIDE. Female light grey-brown. Anterior wing with the black spot central, with three dots of white, and round it a rufous space, bordered by two black lines. Crossed transversely beyond the black spot by two dirty white bands, the outer band traversed by a black line.

Posterior wing crossed by nine bands of brown, the third band from the base followed by a small black spot, the seventh broader than the rest.

UNDERSIDE marked as above, the posterior wing nearly white.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

This is probably only a variety of *Philocles*.

MESOSEMIA PHILOCLES. Var. 61, 62, 63.

P. Philocles Linn.—Cramer, *Pl.* 184.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black. The usual black spot (with three white dots) touching a large triangular spot of light blue. Posterior wing black at the base, then blue to the middle, the outer half white, crossed by very faint blue bands (seen through), the costal margin with six short black lines.

UNDERSIDE rufous-brown, the eye-like spot with a small black spot below it, both bordered with three black lines. Crossed transversely beyond the middle by a band of lilac-white, traversed by a brown line. Posterior wing crossed by eight bands of brown, the fifth broken into spots; the outer margin broadly white.

The female scarcely differs on either side from the underside of the male.

Expan. $1\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species is figured here, to enable me to give a beautiful variety.

MESOSEMIA METOPE. 64, 65.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. The black spot with one or two white dots. The apex crossed by a triangular blue spot. Posterior wing brown at the base, the rest white, with six short black bands on the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE brown. The black spot, with two and a half black bands between it and the base, three bands between it and the outer margin. Crossed near the outer margin by a band of lilac-white, traversed by a broken black line. Posterior wing brown to the middle, white beyond it. Crossed by eight black bands. A black spot between the third and fourth bands; the seventh band broken, with, between it and the eighth, a short broad band on the costal margin; the outer margin black.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA MELPIA. 66, 67.

UPPERSIDE. Male purple-brown. The outer margins rufous, traversed by a black line, the central black spot with one dot of white.

UNDERSIDE brown. The black spot with three dots of white, and bordered on each side by three bands of brown. Crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of brown, followed by a band of black spots, the middle spot larger than the rest. Posterior wing crossed by eight bands, the third band followed by a wide space marked with brown spots, the fourth, fifth, and sixth bands curved and angular (in some examples these bands are straight), succeeded by a broad broken band and a submarginal band of black spots, the middle spot largest and round.

Female scarcely differs on either side from the underside of the male.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA IBYCUS. 68, 69.

M. Ibycus, Doubleday, Brit. Mus. List.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. The black spot of the anterior wing with three white dots. Posterior wing with a brown spot before the middle. Both wings with some indistinct bands between the spots and the base. Anterior wing with one narrow band beyond the spot, posterior wing with two. Both wings with a broad band and a submarginal narrow zig-zag band.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter.

Female differs above in being of a lighter brown, below it is the same.

Expan. 1 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ERYCINIDÆ.
MESOSEMIA. VIII.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1860.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

70. 71. MESOSEMIA MACHÆRA.

72. MESOSEMIA MAGETE.

75. MESOSEMIA MESSEIS.

73. MESOSEMIA MATISCA.

76. MESOSEMIA METHION.

74. MESOSEMIA MELESE.

77. 78. 79. MESOSEMIA MOSERA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA. VIII.

MESOSEMIA MACHÆRA. 70, 71.

UPPERSIDE. Male dark brown. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a band of white. The black spot with three white dots; a brown spot below it; two bands between it and the base, and two beyond it. Posterior wing with the outer half white. Crossed at the middle by three distinct bands of black; a short line at the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the white band of the anterior wing is obscure, and that the posterior wing has ten transverse bands, with a black spot between the fourth and fifth; the ninth band broad, the tenth broken into spots.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

MESOSEMIA MAGETE. 72.

UPPERSIDE rufous-brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of white. The central spot of the anterior wing with three white dots; an inclosed space below it, and three bands on each side of it. Posterior wing with seven bands of brown, the three outer bands broad and distinct; a white spot on the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{20}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA MATISCA. 73.

UPPERSIDE. Female white. The central black spot of the anterior wing with three white dots, bordered with yellow and surrounded by a large space of grey-brown. Between it and the outer margin, which is broadly brown, there is a transverse band of the same colour. Posterior wing crossed transversely by four bands of brown; the outer margin slightly brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the transverse bands are broader.

Expan. 1 in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

Closely allied to *P. Hyphea* of Cramer, but without the linear black band which crosses both the wings of that species.

MESOSEMIA MELESE. 74.

UPPERSIDE light brown. Both wings with the central black spot. On the anterior wing with three white dots; on the posterior with one. Both with some indis-

tinct bands between the spots and the base. Both crossed between them and the outer margin by two narrow bands; a broad band and a submarginal black line, with a black spot midway on the posterior wing.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the submarginal line of the anterior wing has also a black spot midway.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

MESOSEMIA MESSEIS. 75.

UPPERSIDE. Male light blue. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins light brown. The black spot with two white dots. A black spot below it, a band between it and the base, two bands between it and the outer margin; all black. Posterior wing with a small black spot, with one white dot, before the middle; a black band at the middle, and a short band near the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is light brown, and that the black spot of the posterior wing is much more distinct.

Expan. $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

MESOSEMIA METHION. 76.

UPPERSIDE. Female light brown. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of white. The black spot with three white dots; two bands and a half between it and the base, one below it, and two between it and the outer margin. The apex and outer margin broadly brown, traversed by an indistinct black line, with a black spot midway. Posterior wing with nine bands—the sixth and seventh zig-zag; the eighth broad and curved; the last linear, with a large black spot midway. The margin brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, but lighter.

Expan. $1\frac{11}{20}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA MOSERA. 77, 78, 79.

UPPERSIDE. Male grey-green. The black spot of the anterior wing, with three white dots. Two bands and a half between it and the base; four between it and the outer margin. Posterior wing with eight bands; the third band followed by a black spot. All the bands red-brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is light grey, the submarginal band of the posterior wing with a black spot midway.

The female differs only in being of a light rufous-brown above, and in having the submarginal band of both wings thicker in the middle.

Expan. $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of Mr. Bates.

ERYCINIDÆ.
LEMONIAS. II.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith. 1857.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 10. 11. LEMONIAS SIAKA. | 15. 16. LEMONIAS RHESA. |
| 12. 13. 14. LEMONIAS SUDIAS. | 17. 18. LEMONIAS THARA. |

ERYCINIDÆ.

LEMONIAS. II.

LEMONIAS SIAKA. 10, 11.

UPPERSIDE. Male black, with a large white spot on each wing. Anterior wing with the lower edge of the white spot and a row of spots near the outer margin light blue. Posterior wing light blue. The costal margin broadly black, traversed by a band of orange from its base to beyond its middle. A line of orange on the fold of the inner margin, near its base.

UNDERSIDE light black. The base of both wings dirty rufous. Anterior wing with three black spots; posterior wing with six spots, in rows of three each, all between the base and the large central white spots. The inner margin of the posterior wing broadly rufous.

Expan. $1\frac{4}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species and the two which have been previously figured, *L. Latona* and *Irene*, form a most beautiful and interesting group. They are all males, and like *L. Sudias* of the plate, have partners with very little resemblance to them on the upperside. Mr. Bates has kindly sent me a rough sketch of the female of *L. Irene*, which is of a plain brown, the anterior wing crossed by a rufous band.

LEMONIAS SUDIAS. 12, 13, 14.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing dull grey-blue, the base and margins light brown. Crossed by several indistinct black spots. A line of black spots near the apex and outer margin. Posterior wing lighter brown, with some indistinct spots near the costal margin, and one at the apex black. The outer margin broadly orange.

UNDERSIDE as above, but much lighter, with numerous black spots. Posterior wing with a black spot at the anal angle.

Female light brown. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by an oblique band of white; from the white band to the apex dark brown. Posterior wing with an obscure white spot near the apex. Underside lighter, with several small black spots. Anterior wing with a row of large black spots near the outer margin. Posterior wing with a double row of lunular spots parallel to the outer margin; those at the apex of a deeper black.

Expan. $1\frac{9}{20}$ in. Hab. Honduras.

In the British Museum.

LEMONIAS RHESA. 15, 16.

UPPERSIDE. Male orange. Anterior wing with the costal margin near the base, two spots touching it, and the wing from the middle to the apex blue-black; marked near the apex by a spot and line of light blue. Posterior wing with the outer margin and a row of spots near it black.

UNDERSIDE grey, with numerous black spots. Both wings with a submarginal row of oblong white spots with black centres; those at the apex and anal angle of the posterior wing larger than the rest. The inner margin of the anterior wing broadly rufous.

Expan. $1\frac{5}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

LEMONIAS THARA. 17, 18.

UPPERSIDE. Male light blue. Anterior wing slightly rufous near the base, clouded. Crossed before the middle by six black spots in pairs. A large spot near the apex and a row of spots near the outer margin black. Posterior wing orange, broadly margined with blue. Two or three indistinct spots at the costal margin, two or three spots on the edge of the blue, and a row of spots near the outer margin all black.

UNDERSIDE clouded grey. Anterior wing with two transverse lines of spots before the middle. Posterior wing with several irregularly placed. Both wings crossed by a row of black spots beyond the middle, followed by a band of white spots, and again near the margin by another line of black spots; all indistinctly marked on the anterior wing.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

HESPERIDÆ.

PYRRHOPYGA. I.



W. C. Hewitson, del. et lith, 1857.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. 2. PYRRHOPYGA VULCANUS.

3. PYRRHOPYGA PYGMALION

5. PYRRHOPYGA PASEAS.

4. PYRRHOPYGA PAPIAS.

6. PYRRHOPYGA PRÆCIA.

HESPERIDÆ.

PYRRHOPYGA. I.

PYRRHOPYGA PATROBAS. 1.

UPPERSIDE. Female blue-black. Anterior wing with the usual three transparent white spots. The first midway, large and trifid; the second linear, and sometimes scarcely visible; the third (near the apex) divided into four or five by the nervures. A transverse band near the base, two linear spots near the anal angle, and a broken band parallel to the outer margin, all blue. Posterior wing with a band of hair from the base to the anal angle; a narrow transverse band near the middle, and a broad band parallel to it and the outer margin all silvery blue.

UNDERSIDE. Nearly as above.

The male differs only in having the posterior wing narrower, and in being without the middle band of blue on the upperside.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

When the plate was drawn, I believed that this insect was only a variety of Cramer's *P. Vulcanus*. Since then, however, I have preferred to separate it. The female of *P. Vulcanus* does not differ from the male on the upperside. It has the transverse blue band of the anterior wing more oblique and farther from the base than *Patrobas*, and it has the three ray-like bands near the base of the posterior wing. On the underside both species are alike. *P. Vulcanus* has the transverse middle band of the posterior wing as it is seen on both sides of *P. Patrobas*. I have not pointed out the smallness of the middle transparent spot of the anterior wing as of much worth as a distinction, since these spots differ greatly in size in individuals of the same species.

PYRRHOPYGA VULCANUS. 2.

P. Vulcanus. Cramer, *Pl.* 245, *figs.* C. D.

Expan. ♂ $2\frac{3}{10}$ in., ♀ $2\frac{11}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The bands near the base of the wings of this species are incorrectly drawn by Cramer. They are not continuous and common to both wings.

PYRRHOPYGA PIGMALION. 3.

P. Pigmalion. Cramer, *Pl.* 245, *figs.* A. B.

Expan. ♂ $2\frac{3}{10}$ to $2\frac{6}{10}$ in., ♀ $2\frac{11}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The males of this species differ greatly in size and colour. I have one glossed on both sides with a beautiful green. The variety figured has the transparent spots unusually large; they are sometimes quite narrow.

Cramer having figured females only of *P. Vulcanus* and *Pigmalion*, I have thought it well to repeat the species here, by figuring the males to contrast them with others new and nearly allied to them.

PYRRHOPYGA PAPIAS. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black. Anterior wing with the three usual transparent spots, and a fourth spot above the middle one. The base, a transverse band near it, two spots near the inner margin, and a broken line parallel to the outer margin green or blue. Posterior wing, with white hair on the inner margin, a band from near the base to the anal angle, a spot near the middle of the costal margin, and a band parallel to the outer margin, green or blue.

UNDERSIDE. Differs in having the band, which is parallel to the inner margin of the posterior wing, shorter (not reaching to the anal angle), and the middle spot larger.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA PASEAS. 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male black. Anterior wing, with the three transparent spots, light yellow; the band near the base and some indistinct marks parallel to the outer margin blue. Posterior wing, with a transparent yellow band from the costal margin near the base to the middle; a band near the inner margin, and a broken band parallel to the outer margin, blue.

UNDERSIDE. Differs on the anterior wing in having two spots of light blue at the base; no transverse band near it. On the posterior wing, in having a spot of light blue attached to each end of the transparent band and no band near the inner margin.

The female differs only in having the curious angular margin of the posterior wing more marked.

Expan. 2 in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA PRÆCIA. 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black. Anterior wing, with the three transparent white spots; the second small, the third composed of four minute dots. A transverse rufous band near the base, a broken band of blue parallel to the outer margin, and a minute line of white near the inner margin. Posterior wing with a tuft of rufous hair at the base, and a longitudinal band of the same colour from the costal margin near the base to beyond the middle; a band of blue parallel to the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. As above, but without the rufous band near the base of the anterior wing. The rufous band of the posterior wing replaced by a band of light blue or green; the inner margin also blue.

Expan. $2\frac{3}{10}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HESPERIDÆ.

PYRRHOPYGA. II.



W. C. Hewitson, del et lith. 1857.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

7. PYRRHOPYGA PLUTIA.

8. 11. PYRRHOPYGA PITYUSA.

10. PYRRHOPYGA PIERIA.

9. PYRRHOPYGA PIONIA.

12. PYRRHOPYGA PIALIA.

HESPERIDÆ.

PYRRHOPYGA. II.

PYRRHOPYGA PLUTIA. 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black, with tufts of rufous hair at the base of both wings. Anterior wing with the large central transparent spot only; two spots of blue between it and the inner margin. Posterior wing with a band of blue parallel to the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Nearly the same; posterior wing, with the inner margin light blue.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

PYRRHOPYGA PITYUSA. 8, 11.

UPPERSIDE. Male (*fig. 8*) blue-black, with the three transparent spots orange. An oblique transverse rufous band near the base, and an obscure spot of blue near the anal angle. Posterior wing with a band from the base near the inner margin, a short band from the costal margin to the middle of the wing, and two broken lines of blue spots parallel to the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. As above, except that the anterior wing has an obscure spot of blue instead of the rufous band near the base. The posterior wing a tuft of white hair at the base; no band near the inner margin; the middle band longer and blue, and the inner line of blue spots near the outer margin much more distinct.

Female (*fig. 11*) differs from the male on the anterior wing in having an obscure rufous band from the second transparent spot to the anal angle. On the posterior wing in having the inner line of blue spots replaced by a broad band of orange united on the costal margin with the middle band; the outer blue line by some obscure rufous dots. On the underside, the second and third bands of the posterior wing are not united at the costal margin.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA PIONIA. 9.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing green; the nervures and outer margin black, with two crimson spots near the middle. Posterior wing black, with some spots of green near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, but lighter, with the lower crimson spot (which is sometimes absent) white. Posterior wing greenish white; the nervures and outer margins black.

The male differs only in size.

Expan. ♂ $1\frac{6}{10}$ in., ♀ $2\frac{3}{20}$ in. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA PIERIA. 10.

UPPERSIDE. Female black. Anterior wing with six transparent white spots; the first large and trifold; the second and third small; the fourth (near the apex) trifold; the fifth and sixth (which are very small) near the costal margin. The base, a band near it; a line near the inner margin, a spot near it; a row of several spots parallel to the outer margin, and an obscure line from the second to the sixth transparent spots, yellow. Posterior wing orange, with two transverse bands and the outer margin (which is broad) black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, but without the spot near the inner margin, and with a large yellow spot near the anal angle. Posterior wing lighter than above, with a small black spot near the costal margin between the bands, the lower band, and the outer margin, each traversed by a line of grey dots.

Expan. ♂ $1\frac{9}{10}$ in., ♀ $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Hab. River Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA PIALIA. 12.

UPPERSIDE. Male blue-black. Anterior wing, with the three transparent spots and two minute spots near the costal margin, orange-yellow. Several longitudinal rays of green from the base. Posterior wing with tufts of white hair on the inner margin; two longitudinal bands from the base, one from the costal margin, and one of irregular spots parallel to the outer margin, all green. The fringe with large white lunules.

UNDERSIDE. Differs in having a transverse band near the base of the anterior wing instead of the longitudinal rays; the posterior wing without the hair, and the band nearest the inner margin.

Expan. $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species scarcely differs in anything, except the colour of the transparent spots, from large males of *P. Pigmalion*.

As everything besides points out this group as one of the most natural of the Diurnal Lepidoptera, I have not followed Mr. Westwood in dividing them merely because the antennæ differ.

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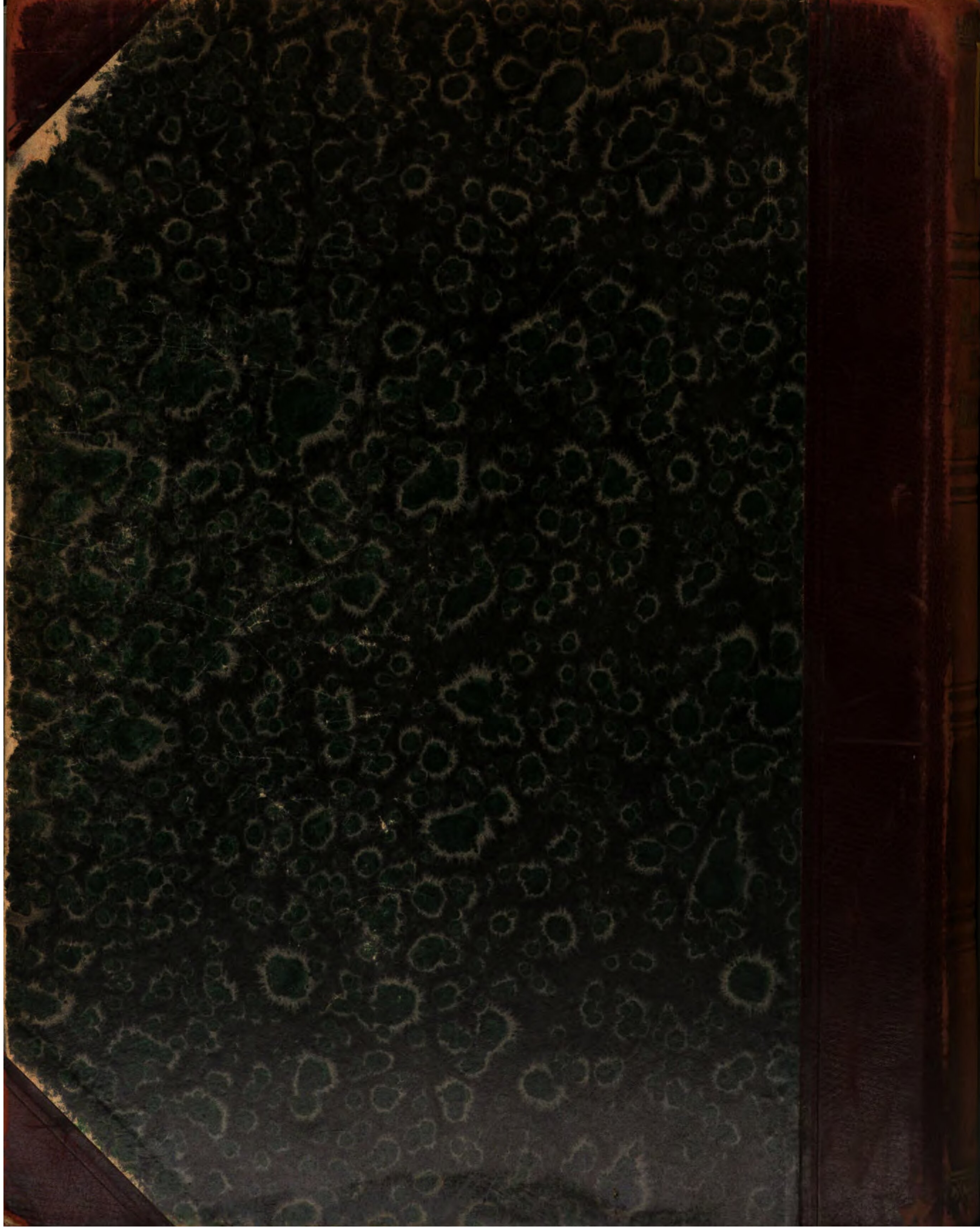
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THE first object of the Author's ambition has been to win the approval, by his Works, of contemporary entomologists. He has, therefore, peculiar pleasure in quoting the following unsolicited opinions :—

“ Mr. Hewitson's beautiful work on Exotic Butterflies is continued with regularity ; four Numbers have appeared during the year. In this work there is a truthfulness of outline, an exquisite delicacy of pencilling, a brilliancy and transparency of colouring, that has rarely been equalled, and probably never surpassed.”—EDWARD NEWMAN, *President of the Entomological Society of London.*

“ M. Hewitson, aussi habile dessinateur que savant lépidoptérologue, porte un nom qui restera dans la science. Grand amateur et possesseur d'une des plus riches collections du monde en papillons diurnes, il a débuté dans la carrière entomologique comme collaborateur d'Edward Doubleday (*Diurnal Lepidoptera*, 2 volumes in folio). Il en a lui-même exécuté toutes les figures. Ce talent si apprécié de M. Hewitson ne devait pas s'arrêter là. En 1856 il a entrepris, sous le titre de ‘ Exotic Butterflies,’ la publication in quarto d'un splendide ouvrage dont trois volumes sont complètement terminés et le quatrième en bon voie. Ce magnifique travail, qui forme un supplément indispensable aux illustrations de Cramer, de Drury, de Hubner et à toutes les iconographies modernes, ne sera jamais surpassé sous le rapport de l'exactitude rigoureuse du dessin et de la vérité de coloris.”—BOISDUVAL, *Lépidoptères de la Californie.*

“ Der dritte band von W. Hewitson's ‘ Exotic Butterflies ’ bringt abermals einen grossen Reichthum an neuen und ausgezeichneten Arten, deren zahl sich auf 199 beläuft, in abbildungen, welche bis jatzzt an Eleganz und Naturtreue unübertroffen dastehen, zur Kenntniss. Die tafeln gewähren in Anordnung und Colorit einen gleich angenehmen Eindruck ; sie sind weder überfüllt noch unharmonisch und lassen in beider Beziehung einen künstlerischen Geschmack erkennen.”—GERSTAECKER, *Bericht.*



Hewitson, William C.,

Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies, selected chiefly from
the collections of W. Wilson Saunders and William C. Hewitson

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